FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BCP CALLS FOR PARTY CONSULTATIVE MEETING

LD251710 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0415 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Savo Bosanac dispatch]

[Text] Prague, 25 Sep (TANJUG) -- It is not certain even after a series of contacts between individual communist and workers parties, during which a check was made whether or not they were willing to take part in an enlarged consultative meeting, whether in fact such a meeting will be held. Nevertheless, what is certain is that some parties do not desist from that wish. Recently the possibility was intimated here of a consultative meeting being convened, perhaps quite early; but the existence of specific difficulties was also pointed out, so much so that the impression was gained that agreement by a sufficient number of parties is still lacking for such a meeting to be convened.

It would appear that for this very reason an article appeared in the latest issue of PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, which is a paper issued by some communist and workers parties and the editorial office of which is in Prague, which explains the need for such a consultative meeting. Judging by the point of view expressed in that article on behalf of his party by Stanishev, a secretary of the BCP Central Committee, it is clear that the wish is for as many parties as possible to attend the consultative meeting. In substance, therefore, the wish is for the meeting to be as representative as possible, both in terms of the number of participants and for it to be a world meeting. If one assumes, however, that a certain number of parties will not come to the meeting, which is what happened in similar situations on previous occasions, then the expression "international" would be more appropriate. The BCP was among those parties that favored the meeting during the December 1984 meeting of the editorial board.

It is certain that the "Bulgarian initiative" does not suggest the convening of a meeting of party representatives from only one or only a few regions of the world. The Bulgarian party believes -- and it is taken for granted that this party is not the only one in Eastern Europe to take that particular stance -- that neither bilateral talks on a specific issue, nor the meetings of the leaders of just a few parties, nor regional meetings and consultation can replace a consultative meeting conceived in these terms. The BCP leadership suggests that the meeting should be "a general forum -- an international consultative meeting of fraternal parties."

The items on the agenda of that meeting are known in a general outline. The assessment of the Bulgarian party is that, under conditions of the internationalization of economic life in the West, financial corporations are increasingly coordinating "encroachments" on workers achievements. Furthermore, as was explained, cooperation among bourgeois parties, including conservative, nationalistic, and even fascist parties, for the sake of fighting democratic forces is presently being intensified. Finally, the way the BCP analizes the situation, and it is a known fact that the situation is assessed in the same way by some other parties as well, the most reactionary imperialist circles are pursuing a vehement campaign, a true "crusade," against socialist countries. In so doing they are thinking mainly of those countries that call themselves the socialist community of nations.

By assessing world conditions in this way the BCP is in fact in a hurry for an agreement to be reached on convening the consultative meeting. Its stance is that the role of such a meeting would be "invaluable," "particularly now," to boot.

It has been noted that any polemics with the parties that have a different viewpoint are being avoided. This circumstance is interpreted as meaning that it is pointless to enter into disputes when it is not certain that an agreement will be reached about convening a meeting as representative as this one.

Stanishev merely notes that there have been difficulties within the communist movement in the past and that they do exist today, although he does not explain what they consist of; he merely stresses that here is experience at hand which indicates how the problems can be resolved. Without shedding any more light on this experience, the BCP Central Committee secretary claims that it shows that "the only correct way" is to close ranks and unify the activity of communist and workers parties. According to the same point of view, this should be attained on the basis of "proven" principles of proletarian internationalism -- that is, those principles that a significant number of parties in the world interpret in a unified manner.

Although it is not spelled out whether perhaps the decision to convene the consultative meeting is under consideration, the aforementioned article does not give the impression that all these things are still very uncertain. We do not doubt, Stanishev writes, that the unity and compact nature of the ranks of the communist and workers movement "in the near future" will assume "even higher and more efficient forms" which, in accordance with this view, will be in keeping with current tasks and prospects.

CEMA MECHANICAL ENGINEERING PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU031427 Sofia BTA in English 1302 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, Oct. 3 (BTA) -- The third session of the CMEA committee in the field of mechnical engineering ended here today with the signing of a protocol. It was attended by delegations of the CMEA member countries as well as by a delegation from Yugoslavia.

The document provides for the further broadening and deepening of multilateral cooperation in mechnical engineering in conformity with the strategic task of stepping up techno-scientific progress. Specialized production will be increased as well as the reciprocal deliveries of important mechanical engineering products such as highly productive machine tools, including NC [expansion unknown] machine tools and unique heavy machines, automotive mining equipment and machinery for the timber processing and furniture industries. The document also provides for broadening cooperation among the interested CMEA member countries and Yugoslavia in the establishing of specialized and joint production of medical equipment using microelectronics and of civil, farm and sports airplanes and helicopters.

The participants in the session dwelled on issues related to the general agreement in the field of production, automation and microprocessor equipment. Concrete measures were outlined for improving the coordination of the work of the committee in the 1986-1987 period. The participants approved the proposals for a more active participation of the mechanical engineering industries of Vietnam and Cuba in the multilateral specialization and joint production.

AWP ORGAN CONDEMNS ISRAELI 'ACT OF BANDITRY'

AU031000 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 3 Oct 85

["Act of Banditry by the Israeli Zionists" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 3 (ATA) -- In an article published today the newspaper "ZERI I POPULLIT" strongly condemns the raid of Israeli Zionists on the PLO headquarters in Tunis as an unprecedented barbarous act. The Israeli attack, the newspaper stressed, constitutes an open violation of all international norms and rights, a flagrant violation of the sovereignty of independent countries. It is a threat made not only to Tunisia but also to all those Arab and non Arab countries which give support and assistance to the Palestinian people in their efforts to attain their ideal.

The newspaper "ZERI I POPULLIT" also denounced the American imperialism which did not only put it military bases in the Mediterranean at the service of Israeli Zionists but also publicly defended the Israeli raid. This is how far White House cynicism can go as it identifies itself with the fascist acts carried out by the Israeli, publicly defends what it accomplished together with Tel Aviv, and openly strikes at the Palestinian people.

"ZERI I POPULLIT" stressed in conclusion that the Albanian people forcefully condemns this barbarous and bloody act of Israeli Zionists against the Palestinian and Arab peoples and express their confidence in the victory of the struggle of the Palestinian people against their savage enemies.

STEFANI, MURR ATTEND MILITARY SCHOOLS SEMINAR

AU031259 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Tirana, October 3 (ATA) -- A seminar on the implementation of the teachings of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha regarding the free military school was organized in the Central House of the People's Army yesterday.

Attending the seminar were leading cadres of the party organs in the districts, commanders, commissars, secretaries of the party bureaus and committees of the free schools, cadres of the military units and other guests.

Present were also the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Simon Stefani, the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and minister of people's defense, Comrade Prokop Murra and other comrades.

The seminar was declared open by Comrade Prokop Murra, who said among others that this seminar was being held at a time when we do not have amongst us beloved leader [as received], the legendary commander, the architect of our defense, the promoter and creator of the free military schools, Comrade Enver Hoxha. However, he is immortal and present everywhere because such is his life, such is the brilliant deed he has left behind for our generation and the coming ones.

In his speech comrade Simon Stefani said that the movement "standard bearers in implementation of the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha", will serve the further improvement of the work on these schools so that they will fully play their role as fundamental institutions for the training of the armed people. In this way, with our General Commander Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head we will march confidently on the road defined by Comrade Enver Hoxha and will make our defence invincible and our homeland an impregnable fortress.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE SOVIETS ON SOYUZ MISSION

AU031203 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] To Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee,

Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR,

Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Dear Comrades,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and in our own names we send the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, the fraternal Soviet people, and you personally most cordial greetings on the occasion of the successful completion of the "Soyuz T-13" spaceship flight and the return to Earth of cosmonauts Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Georgiy Grechko.

The successful fulfillment of the planned scientific research program and the broad complex of astrophysical, biological and technological e periments and studies carried out, including those on the "Intercosmos" program, are a fresh great victory of Soviet space science.

This latest Soviet space flight is a contribution to peaceful research and the use of space. It provides yet one more vivid proof that the Soviet Union is using the inexhaustible capacities of its scientific-technological potential for the good of the Soviet people and of all mankind.

With all our hearts we wish you, dear comrades, the heroic Soviet cosmonauts, the Soviet scientists, specialists and workers who have contributed to this latest space victory, and all the Soviet people new successes in carrying out the designs of the CPSU, for the advance of developed socialism, for peace and security on our planet.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Grisha Filipov, chairman of the council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

PACT FORCES COMMANDER SEEN OFF BY DZHUROV

AU031247 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1100 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, departed from our country today. He was in our country on a friendly working visit.

At Sofia Airport Marshal Kulikov was seen off by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, by heads of departments of the BCP Central Committee, and by deputy ministers, generals, and officers of the People's Army. Military attaches from fraternal countries belonging to the Warsaw Pact community were also among those present.

FILIPOV RECEIVES USSR JUSTICE MINISTER

AU031619 Sofia BTA in English 1504 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Sofia, October 3 (BTA) -- Mr. Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, received today Mr. Boris Kratsov, minister of justice of the Soviet Union.

They discussed issues in connection with the further development of the cooperation between the ministries of justice of the two countries. They paid attention to the future interaction in legislature and other activities of the bilateral cooperation.

Mrs. Svetla Daskalova, minister of justice, was also present at the meeting.

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS KIDNAP OF SOVIETS IN LEBANON

AU031946 Sofia BTA in English 1930 GMT 3 Oct 85

["Declaration of the Bulgarian Government" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 3 (BTA) -- A declaration of the Bulgarian Government was announced today. The declaration reads:

The Bulgarian people have reacted with indignation and anxiety to the announcement of the kidnapping of four Soviet officials in Lebanon, to the absurd claims against the Soviet Government, made by extremist groups, and to the physical ill treatment of the victims. This senseless act has inflicted an enormous damage upon the true interests of the Lebanese people. The people to blame for this crime are not merely those who have carried it out, but are also those who have inspired and protected them, and those who could have stopped them.

Everyone is amazed by the circumstance that this criminal act, which is a gross violation of the international security norms for the security of the officials of foreign representations, is directed against the Soviet Union, which has always demonstrated in deeds its friendship to the Lebanese and other Arab peoples, it has consistently defended the just Arab cause and has actively assisted in the preservation of the unity, independence and territorial unity of Lebanon. The Soviet Union has always acted towards the halting of the bloodshed and the finding of a political settlement to existing problems.

This criminal act, carried out by reactionary elements, is in fact an attempt to divert the attention of the Lebanese and international public from those who are really to blame for Lebanon's tragedy and the innumerable sufferings of the Lebanese people: Israel and its guardians.

Particularly disturbing is the fact that certain reactionary extremist groups in Lebanon are obviously intending to start a broad campaign of threats and hostile actions, directed against the official representations and offices of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The kidnapping of the Soviet citizens has been the beginning of the implementation of these plans.

The Bulgarian Government and the people of Bulgaria are condemning this crime. They demand the unconditional release of the kidnapped Soviet nationals and the adoption of such measures that would prevent similar crimes from taking place in the future.

Mladenov Statement

AU031225 Sofia Domestic service in Bulgarian 1200 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov, stated in an interview with a TASS correspondent: We severely denounce the capture of Soviet citizens as hostages in Lebanon and the assassination of one of them. This crime is directed against the Soviet Union, the country which has confirmed through its deeds its full support for the just cause of the Arab peoples, including the cause of the Lebanese people. We insist that the Soviet citizens be immediately released, minister Petur Mladenov stated.

BTA CONDEMNS ISRAELI BOMBING OF PLO OFFICES

AU031924 Sofia BTA in English 1915 GMT 3 Oct 85

["Declaration of the BTA" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 3 (BTA) -- The Israeli militarism have committed another aggressive act, is stressed in the declaration of the BTA released today in connection with the bombings over Palestinian offices in Tunisia.

The new aggression of Israel against the sovereign Arab state of Tunisia, situated at more than 2000 kilometers away from it, is a continuation of the long series of brutal attacks of the Israeli militarism against the Arab countries, against the Palestinian patriots, who struggle for their legitimate national rights. This aggression once again reveals the hypocritical allegations of the Israeli leaders that they are striving for peace and security in the Middle East, points out the declaration.

Violating roughly the universally accepted norms of international law and the charter of the U.N., Israel continues to implement the policy of state run terrorism towards the Arab peoples. There is no doubt that the Zionist leaders of Israel carry out this adventurous policy leaning to the full on their "strategic alliance" with the U.S.A., who whitewashed the Israeli assault in Tunisia as a necessary revenge on "terrorism". The entire responsibility for the constant increase of the tension in the Middle East, once again falls on Israel and his patrons -- the U.S.A. and the other N.A.T.O. members.

The criminal, unprovoked bombing of the Israeli militarism in Tunisia is another proof of the groundlessness of the hopes of some Arab leaders that the Middle East issue can be solved with the help of separate agreements, emphasizes the BTA. The Bulgarian people resolutely condemn the flagrant Israeli assault in Tunisia and call on the international public and the peace-loving forces to resist decisively to the aggressive actions of Israel. At the same time the Bulgarian working people once again express their complete support to the just struggle of the Palestinian and the other Arab peoples against the Israeli aggression and the schemes of imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS IN ANTONOV TRIAL REPORTED

Antonov 2 Oct Testimony

AU022026 Sofia BTA in English 1736 GMT 2 Oct 85

["Sergey Antonov: "I Am Innocent" -- BTA Headline]

[Text] Rome, October 2 (BTA Correspondent) -- Today, around 12 noon local time, at its 46th sitting, the Rome criminal court hearing the second trial of the papal assassination plot case started questioning the groundlessly accused Bulgarian Sergey Antonov. Judge Attoplico read part of Investigating Magistrate Martella's indictment under which Sergey Antonov had been arraigned on charges of complicity in the attempt on the Pope's life, committed by Mehmet Ali Agca on May 13, 1981.

Court President Severino Santiapichi asked Sergey Antonov whether he confirmed his pretrial testimony. As is known, in it he had categorically rejected all slanderous versions of Agca and had indicated that neither he nor his fellow-countrymen Todor Ayvazov and Zhelyo Vasilev, or Bulgaria for that matter, had anything to do with the papal assassination attempt.

Today Sergey Antonov said: "I am innocent. I have nothing to do with all those incredible stories I am implicated in. I have never met, I have never seen the person standing before you."

Antonov said he was born in Sofia. He graduated from high school in 1966 where he had been studying Russian and French. Asked point-blank by the court, he answered that he had studied neither English nor German. Having completed his national service, he enrolled in the University of Sofia as an extramural student of Bulgarian Philology, but soon broke his studies. The presiding judge wanted to know whether he had studied any long-range sight mechanism during his military service at an artillery unit. Antonov replied in the negative.

In 1972 Antonov started work in the home service check-in area of Sofia Airport. Since 1977 he had been working for the Balkanair office in the Italian capital. Dr Santiapichi asked how was it possible for Antonov to have been sent to Rome when he did not speak Italian or English. Antonov explained that had he spoken English or German, he would have been sent to another country, but as he spoke French, he had come to Italy, the country where French is the most commonly spoken foreign language.

Sergey Antonov's questioning will resume tomorrow.

At the opening of today's session presiding Judge Santiapichi announced that he had ordered for an inquiry to be addressed to Interpol verifying the reports which have appeared in the Italian press of Oral Celik's arrest in France.

Then Mehmet Ali Agca and Musa Serdar Celbi were confronted. Agca refused to answer the questions put to him under the pretext that he had already said everything he has to say.

Here it might be of interest to note the following statement made by Celebi: During his interrogation on December 28, 1982 Agca said that Celebi had given him two telephone numbers of the "Trakia Export" firm in Munich in March 1981 which he could use if he wanted to establish contact with Bekir Celenk.

However, it turned out that this firm was founded only in the summer of 1982 and had then received the above mentioned telephone numbers. Therefore Agca's prompters had given him this information without considering the fact that in the spring of 1981 no one could have known the telephone numbers of the then non-existent firm.

Agca argued that he had later withdrawn this information before the investigating magistrate Ilario Martella. And as far as the telephone numbers were concerned "he had probably learnt them from the Turkish newspapers and perhaps from MILLIYET".

The prosecutor hurried to help Agca saying that only the fact that the assailant had received the telephone numbers from Celebi was a lie. Only this was not true.

The presiding judge felt obliged to correct him and to stress that what was important was not the lie about Celebit but the question who had given the non-existent in 1981 telephone numbers of Agca. "Who is the source?" Santiapichi insisted and ordered to check whether the Turkish newspapers have written about this at all. No answer was given.

Later Agca actually confessed his game: I have said so many things. I have pointed to Oral Celik and Todor Ayvazov. But maybe to make myself sound more credible.

A declaration made by Celebi today before the court is also noteworthy:

"Agca is accusing me of having assisted him in connection with the Soviet Union. This is out of question. Our federation has organized hundreds of anti-Soviet demonstrations in London, Zurich, Hamburg, Frankfurt and other cities. How can Agca assert that I am connected with the Soviet Union?" And this really explains how illogical and incredible it is to assert that the "Grey Wolves" can act "on the orders of the socialist secret services". An assertion underlying the script of "Super Sismi" and Co.

The impudent deportment of the assailant Agca did not receive the adequate rebuff on the part of the court. In connection with the question put to him by Sergey Antonov's counsel for the defence Prof Consolo why at the meeting held at the Sheraton Hotel in Zurich on March 30, 1981 there was no Bulgarian since it allegedly discussed the plan of the attempt and why was this meeting necessary when according to Agca's words "everything had been planned in Bulgaria," Agca confirmed that no Bulgarian was present at this meeting but said that he did not wish to answer the questions of the defence. Then the assailant began to insult Antonov's lawyer. He behaved as a criminal with powerful protectors.

Antonov 3 Oct Testimony

AU032007 Sofia BTA in English 1940 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Rome, October 3 (BTA corr.) -- The interrogation of Sergey Antonov resumed today. The presiding judge, Santipichi, directed his questions towards the essence of Antonov's work as "Balkan" Airlines representative for several months in Casablanca, Morocco, in 1975, and later as a deputy-representative in the bureau of "Balkan" in Rome. At the interrogation the emphasis was laid on the question: Had Sergey Antonov spoken English language. As it is well known, Agca alleges that it has been exactly English language (which he maintains to have spoken a little in which he and Antonov had spoken.

The investigating magistrate, Martella, also had tried to prove that probably Antonov had spoken English but concealed this fact.

In order to support his hypothesis, Martella refers to two witnesses, whose evidence has been read by the presiding judge. The first of them is Magdalena Kostadinova Trayanova, a former stewardess who has defected from her motherland, and the other Velichko Peichev, agent on the pay-roll of the C.I.A. and employee of the American radio broadcasting station "Free Europe".

The whole essence of Magdalena Trayanova's statements was centered in the idea that "Balkan" employees were obliged to speak English, since internatinal air travel has its codes, whcih require obligatory knowledge of this language. However, she deliberately avoided to explain the circumstance that Antonov has been working with passengers and luggage formalities, a work which requires only a few English words, which the employees learn beforehand. He is not a pilot and it was therefore not necessary for him to know the codes and to have a better command of the English language.

Antonov stated: I have studied French. In the Bulgarian airlines there are people who are being employed with French, English or German. I was sent here because of my knowledge of French, which is very close to Italian. In my daily work I have made use of several English words, several technical terms, related to the [word indistinct] of passenger seat reservation and the documents, which have to be filled in English at the airport. As I did not speak English, I copied these several terms in my notebook upon my arrival in Rome.

Next the court listened to Velichko Peichev's statement. His testimony before the investigation was occasioned by an interview given by him to the GENTE magazine, published on December 24, 1982, i.e. one month after Antonov's arrest.

Investigating magistrate Martello received a copy of the magazine only three days later, on December 27. He obviously attached great documentary value to this publication and immediately asked for Velichko Peichev's testimony and received it from Interpol on January 5, 1983.

This testimony was in the focus of the court's attention today. A story told by him to prosecutor Martella was read before the court. According to it Peichev had known the Antonovs. Antonov's mother had allegedly brought her son to him after the latter completed high school in 1966 and asked Peichev to get her son a job in "Balkantourist", where the former was employed at the time.

This testimony was full of contradictions. Even Martella has noted in his indictment that it gives a "double explanation". On one hand Peichev claims that he "had no influence in 'Balkantourist' as far as the recruitment of the personnel was concerned, but then the Antonovs came to see him because they thought him friendly to the family. Peichev also develops the story that Antonov had been making use of the protection of an "influential uncle" and had still gone to him (Peichev) to ask for assistance. On the other hand he mentions that Antonov had been employed even at that time by the "secret services" and had been sent to learn more of his (Peichev's) opinion on the Western way of life. He goes on to add that "people of the state security service" were employed in "Balkantourist" and it was because of that that Antonov wanted to work there, and that he (Peichev) had been suspected of having hostile political attitudes.

Antonov explained a number of times that he had really gone together with his mother to meet Velichko Peichev in "Balkantourist" and that he had really enquired about the possibility to be employed there. He categorically denied all other fabrications of this "credible witness".

The session was adjourned till Monday, 7 October, when Antonov's interrogation will be continued.

Report on ANTENI Article

AU031626 Sofia BTA in English 1456 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, OCTOBER 3 (BTA) -- In the latest edition of the weekly ANTENI, the Bulgarian magistrate Yordan Ormankov, doctor of law, comments on the results of the second case on the attempt on the pope's life, up to this moment.

He calls to the attention of the readers the statement of the prosecutor Marini, made after the last session of the court, before the summer adjournment of the trial: "This court succeeded in finding only three things, 1st -- the sentenced to life Mehmet ali Agca had shot John-Paul II, 2nd -- his gun has been brought to him on May 9, 1981 by his fellow-countryman Omar Bagci, and 3rd -- between Agca and the leader of the Turkish Federation in Western Europe Musa Serdar Celebi, there have really been held two meetings, the first at the end of November 1980 in Milano, and the other at the end of March 1981, in Zurich. Nothing more than that."

This, according to the Bulgarian magistrate, is a very sad balance for any prosecution. What is more, "the irrefutability and the definiteness" of this prosecution were loudly praised by all the mass media in the West, which poured unprecedented slanders and rubbish against socialist Bulgaria and her citizens.

There are no reasons for disagreement with the prosecutor Marini, but his last sentence: "Nothing more than that", stresses the magistrate Ormankov. [sentence as received] On the contrary!, He points out [as received] This time, really indisputably and definitely it was ascertained that the "super witness" of the prosecution had been refuted, no matter that some prefer to pass this fact without any attention, putting on their rose-coloured glasses of hope, that everything has still not been lost.

The hope for the "resurrection of the Bulgarian connection" was postponed for the autumn continues the Bulgarian magistrate, pointing out that "the autumn of hopes" displayed the same facts: The anti-Bulgarian provocation was revealed to the full.

At this stage of the trial in Rome, the transparent prosecution against the Bulgarian citizens Antonov, Ayvazov, and Vasilev is cracking down. The so called "incontestable proofs", which were gathered for such a long time by the preliminary investigation following the one and only version -- this about "the Bulgarian connection," could not stand the legal test after the testimony of Akif-Kadem, Yalcin Ozbey and Abdullah Catli, Ormankov states the reasonable question: What remains?

That, which remains, stresses he, is the dignity of the jurisprudence of the world civilization, which at the end of the most civilized century asks itself: How long will this mockery of truth will be permitted to continue?

At this moment the court in Rome has the exceptionally difficult task, which springs from the norms of Italian law, to check all the new versions, which are called "runways" -- Turkish, Italian, West German and so on, which were confirmed and which have been known long before their confirmation, but some preferred to close their eyes before them (hardly, because they have had bad professional qualification and had not known the universal jurist principles, which are valid for the modern legal procedures on the planet), writes Ormankov.

In his opinion this task has become even more complex because of the efforts of any possible backstage forces, at any price to hamper the establishing of the truth.

The finding of the truth does not answer to the global aims of those, who made possible the second trial in Rome, already familiar to us, where the real criminals are absent, continues the magistrate Ormankov. He thinks that one independent court (as it is according to the constitution of the Italian Republic), cannot issue another verdict except "not guilty" for Antonov, Ayvazov and Vasilev. And its another question, adds the author, that Ayvazov and Vasilev have legal immunity, behind which they did not like to "hide" and they are ready to testify in the court.

PARTY ORGAN MARKS PRC NATIONAL FOUNDING DAY

AU021151 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Oct 85 p 4

[Editorial article: "National Holiday of the PRC"]

[Text] On 1 October 36 years ago, the Chinese People's Republic was proclaimed in Beijing. This notable event on the Asian Continent was possible because of the many years of struggle of the Chinese people, who won a decisive victory over the forces of feudalism and Kuomintang reaction. This historic act was a powerful blow against the colonial system of imperialism. The Chinese Communists were in the vanguard of this struggle, which lasted long years and passed through severe trials.

The victory of the Chinese Revolution is a natural result of the development of the world revolutionary process. It is inseparably connected with the favorable effect of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the ideas of which awakened Asia to a new life. An essential factor for the victory of the Chinese revolution was the rout of the Kwantung Army in 1945 by the Soviet Army, with the support of the Mongolian People's Republic and the participation of the Chinese national liberation forces.

The removal of the rotten reactionary Kuomintang regime from power and the establishment of the Chinese People's Republic concluded an important stage in the Chinese people's struggle and created real preconditions for the building of a new society in China. A new bright page was opened in the country's history. A beginning was made on radical social reforms.

The first steps of the PRC, which naturally joined the ranks of the socialist states, were particularly fruitful for the re-establishment and development of People's China.

Relying extensively on cooperation with the socialist countries and primarily on the aid of the Soviet Union, China managed within a short period to overcome the aftereffects of Japanese aggression and the civil war, and to harness its vast human potential and material resources for a speedy revival of the country's economy.

The first decade of the PRC's existence was marked by economic and social development unprecedented in its scale and effectiveness. It was precisely during this period, when China was moving along the same path as the other socialist countries, that it made a decisive step forward, gradually breaking away from its centuries-old backwardness. During that period, hundreds of great industrial enterprises were constructed, which formed the backbone of Chinese industry and transformed the country's economy. Thus the conditions were prepared for a rapid upsurge of the national economy and for the improvement of the material prosperity of the Chinese workers. This realistic policy strengthened China's international positions and increased its prestige among the other countries of the world.

The Peoples Republic of Bulgaria was one of the first states to welcome the victory of the Chinese Revolution. Only 2 days after the proclamation of the PRC, the Bulgarian Government expressed its readiness to establish diplomatic relations and maintain comprehensive ties with Peoples China. Bulgarian-Chinese relations developed quickly in all spheres of social-political, economic, scientific-technological, and cultural life.

As is well known, in the following years, China adopted a position that gradually distanced it from, and later even brought it into opposition to the socialist countries. The period of "The Great Leap Forward" And especially of the commencement of the "Cultural Revolution" on the instructions of Mao Zedong, confronted China with complex problems both within the country and in the international areana. The negative consequences of this policy, which long delayed the country's development and subjected it to harsh trials, are well known.

Now the Chinese leaders announce that they are striving to normalize relations with the socialist countries. The People's Republic of Bulgaria, like the other fraternal socialist countries, welcomes this attempt. We support mutually beneficial economic and scientific-technological cooperation between our countries, as well as cultural and sporting links that help to create a good atmosphere for the future development of our interstate relations. Undoubtedly, the normalization of relations is both in the interests of the two peoples and in the interests of peace and security. It is irrefutable that the development of normal mutually beneficial relations with the PRC will promote an improvement of the international climate, enhance the role of socialism in world affairs, and activate the struggle to prevent the nuclear catastrophe and preserve peace.

The Bulgarian people, which has always maintained most sincere and friendly feelings toward the great Chinese people, sends to it on the day of the Chinese people's national holiday most cordial greetings and good wishes for new achievements in the struggle to build the new society and for further advances on the road to prosperity.

PARTY LEADERS ATTEND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OPENING

AU031404 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1300 GMT on 3 October carries a 3-minute live relay of the opening of the 317th Session of the Eighth Natinenal Assembly from the hall of the National Assembly in Sofia.

Reporter Boyan Bonev announces that Stanko Todorov will open the session. Stanko Todorov announces the agenda of the session as follows:

1 -- Draft bill on approving the [?decrees adopted by the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the period from 18 November to 4 September]

2 -- Draft bill on the use of nuclear power for peaceful purposes.

3 -- Draft bill on amendments and additions to the Taxation Law.

4 -- Adoption of a declaration on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations and on the 30th anniversary of Bulgaria's admission to UN membership.

5 -- Report of the Commission on Environmental Protection.

6 -- Question of National Assembly Deputy Boris Kochev to the Minister of Construction and Territorial Settlement."

The agenda is unanimously adopted.

At the end of the relay reporter Bonev says: "Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council; Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS] and first deputy chairman of the State Council; Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other party and state leaders, attended the opening of the session in the official box."

Energy Bill Debate

AU032248 Sofia BTA in English 1808 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 3 (BTA) -- The Bulgarian members of parliament have started the debates on the bill, introduced by the Council of Ministers, on the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, at the session of the National Assembly, which was opened today. The bill envisages the establishment of a total order of management and safety control of nuclear energy.

Nuclear power has become one of the main sources of energy in Bulgaria, noted Mr. Nikola Todoriev, minister of power generation.

He stated that the "Kozloduy" nuclear power station has up to now produced 84 thousand million kw hours of electricity. The station has now a total output of 1760 million watts, and two additional power blocks with an output of 1000 million watts each will soon be added to it. Preparations are under way for the construction of a second nuclear power station with a total output of 6000 million watts.

According to plans, nuclear power generation will provide 60 percent of the country's electricity in the year 2000. Its relative share is now nearly 30 percent.

Minister Todoriev emphasized upon the fact that Bulgaria is fulfilling her obligations stemming from international agreements and conventions, the most important of which is the Nuclear Arms Nonproliferation Treaty. Bulgaria is an active member of the international agency on nuclear energy and is maintaining a close cooperation with the U.S.S.R. and the other C.M.E.A. member countries.

The state is the owner of the nuclear material and equipment. It controls their physical protection and the use of the nuclear energy.

The carrying out of the state policy in the field of the nuclear power usage is entrusted to the Committee for Usage of Nuclear Energy for Peaceful Purposes. In connection with this a new consultative council is established with the committee on the questions of nuclear and radiation safety with the wide participance of scientists, specialists and public figures.

The bill envisages that the Ministry of Public Health, the Committee for Preservation of the Environment and the Bulgarian trade unions should exercise specialized control along with the state control.

Up to now the public relations in connection with the usage of nuclear power for peaceful purposes were regulated by the decree on the state control on nuclear safety, some separate orders in the people's health law and some normative documents of the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Energetics, the Committee for Preservation of the Environment, some recommendations of international organizations, etc.

The opinion of the Legislative Commission with the National Assembly is that such a law is necessary and that is why it unanimously supports the bill. The main reason for the passing of the bill is the necessity for establishing complete normative order for the usage of nuclear power for peaceful purposes in accordance with the international obligations undertaken by the P.R. of Bulgaria.

The bill has been unanimously supported by the speakers as well. All of them stressed on the principled position of Bulgaria embodied in the bill. Special attention has been paid to the priority placed on people's health and non-pollution of environment over the national economy and other public needs, in the bill.

Mr Zhivko Zhivkov, member of parliament and chairman of the Committee on the Preservation and Reproduction of the Natural Environment with the State Council, noted that the Bulgarian nuclear power generation is of a high technological and ecological standard, which guarantees an exceptionally high level of radiational safety.

He noted that Bulgaria ranks sixth in the world in the nuclear energy for peaceful purposes use per person of the population index, after the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., Canada, France and Great Britain.

Mr Radoy Popivanov, minister of public health, dwelled upon the use of nuclear energy in the national economy: industry, power generation, agriculture, and its ever increasing penetration in the sphere of the services, in the health system in particular The degree of the employment of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, he said, is turning into one of the most important criteria for the determination of a country's development.

Mr. Radoy Popivanov noted the requirement, envisaged in the bill, to use medical competence in the control over the use of nuclear energy. This will provide an efficient protection of the population.

Energy Saving Measures Adopted

AU022125 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] The Council of Ministers has discussed and adopted a decree that outlines additional measures for further stabilizing production in the area of power supply and mining, and overcoming the difficulties in supplying electricity for the period of 1985-86.

The decree enumerated additional measures aimed at the most effective and economical use of electric power and all other energy resources, creating conditions for overcoming the difficulties in providing the electricity supply to the country through stabilizing the work, increasing the production of the acting capacities, accelerating the construction of the new energy projects, and recruiting and training the necessary qualified cadres.

The ministries, other departments, the executive committees of the okrug people's councils, and all consumers are to observe the allocated quotas of electrical power. Special measures have been adopted to accelerate the construction and the commissioning of the additional capacities of the mining and energy projects for the next year.

The wages of the cadres in the areas of energy supply and mining have been improved. Programs have been adopted to improve the conditions of labor in the mining industry and power supply.

In implementing the additional measures adopted by the decree, organizational-technological, economic, and social preconditions have been created for stabilizing the work in the power supply and mining industries.

In connection with the continuing drought, and in order to help the population and industry, a decision has been adopted that obliges the ministries, departments, the executive committees of the okrug people's councils, and the economic organizations, with the cooperation of the public organizations, to adopt additional measures to most economically use the water resources, and to find new water resources.

The National Council on Water at the Ministry of Construction and Territorial Settlement has been obliged to set terms for the economic organizations, to secure their own water sources, after which they will be disconnected from the main water supply of the settlements.

The Ministry of Construction and Territorial Settlement and the executive committees of the okrug people's councils, must develop a program before the end of the year, to finally solve the water issue for 1986 and the following years, and to adopt additional measures for commissioning purifying stations in the current and next years.

HUSAK, KADAR HOLD 'CORDIAL, COMRADELY' TALKS

Press Release Reported

LD301824 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Today at Prague Castle, a friendly working meeting was held between Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the Republic; and Janos Kadar, MSZMP first secretary.

The press release about the meeting says that during the cordial comradely talks the two highest representatives briefed each other on the progress of building socialism in the two countries. Comrade Gustav Husak discussed preparations for the 17th CPCZ Congress and Comrade Janos Kadar discussed fulfillment of the 13th MSZMP Congress. They discussed the situation and the perspectives of the development of cooperation between the two Marxist-Leninist parties and friendly countries. They also exchanged views on the world situation and topical questions of the international communist and workers' movement. Comrades Gustav Husak and Janos Kadar noted with satisfaction that Czechoslovak-Hungarian relations have reached a high standard and intensity. They are developing successfully on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, benefitting fulfillment of the socialist development program in both countries. Gustav Husak and Janos Kadar expressed the strong will of both parties to achieve further deepening mutual relations in all spheres.

The press release goes on to emphasize that both sides attach great significance to Czechoslovakia and Hungary's effort to speed up economic development, and to increase efficiency in the planned management of the national economy and production to develop social achievements and the ideological and spiritual values of socialism -- while taking into account the joint experiences, the general laws of building socialism, and national peculiarities.

Particular attention was paid by Comrades Gustav Husak and Janos Kadar during their talks to the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Hungary. They positively assessed the results of coordinating national economic plans for the years 1986-90 that create prerequisites for the further dynamic growth of trade. They stressed bilateral interest in further seeking and expanding, in particular, higher forms of economic cooperation, in the development of cooperation and specialization. They supported consistent implementation of program targets, set forth at the CEMA member-states' economic meeting, held at summit level last June. They consider it a pressing task to accelerate scientific-technological development of countries in the socialist community by means of comprehensive measures.

Gustav Husak and Janos Kadar positively assessed mutual relations in the spheres of culture, education, and science, as well the development of friendly contacts among the individual regions and direct cooperation between production enterprises, and both spoke in favor further broadening relations. They stressed that the consistently implemented Leninist policy of nationalities in the two neighboring states contributes to strengthening fraternal relations between the Czecholovak and Hungarian peoples.

When assessing the international situation, Gustav Husak and Janos Kadar agreed that the responsibility for present tension in the world is borne above all, by U.S. imperialism and the extremist circles of NATO, which strive to disturb military strategic balance, achieve military supremacy, and force the arms race on peoples. They designated today's decisive requirement as preventing the militarization of space. Comrades Gustav Husak and Janos Kadar expressed support for the USSR's significant peace initiatives.

They highly praised the USSR's decision to initiate a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear weapons tests, as well as the USSR's proposal for peaceful cooperation in the use of space. They expressed hope that the coming meeting between the highest representatives of the USSR and United States will contribute to overall improvement of the international situation and the preservation of world peace. They stressed the determination of Czechoslovakia and Hungary -- as Warsaw Pact member states -- to actively participate in the socialist countries' joint efforts to relax international tension, strengthen international security, and advocate a policy of relaxation in Europe and the world. They stressed the significance of the unity and cohesion among the socialist community states as the basic factor for securing these aims. They expressed solidarity with the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America that fight against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, and for strengthening political and economic independence.

The meeting between Comrade Gustav Husak and Janos Kadar was conducted in a cordial and comradely atmosphere. It confirmed a full identity of views on the assessment and perspectives of mutual relations, on the joint actions in the struggle for peace and social progress. It contributed to strengthening and deepening traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the CPCZ and MSZMP, between Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Janos Kadar invited Gustav Husak for a friendly visit to the Hungarian People's Republic. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

In the early evening, Comrade Janos Kadar ended his friendly working visit to Czechoslovakia and left with his entourage for Hungary. Seeing him off at Ruzyne Airport were Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and president of the Republic; Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and CPCZ Central Committee secretary; and other personalities.

Kadar Awards Strougal

LD301700 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Excerpts] A working meeting between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, and Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary, was held at Prague Castle today.

During their talks the two representatives praised the successful development of cooperation between the CPCZ and MSZMP, between the CSSR and Hungarian People's Republic, and between the peoples of the two countries. They noted the stable and upward development of mutual cooperation, which has reached a high standard and intensity and is significantly contributing to the development of socialist construction in the two countries.

Comrade Janos Kadar, with Comrade Gustav Husak present, presented at Prague Castle a high Hungarian award to Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and federal premier. The award, the Order of the Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic decorated with rubies, was awarded to him on the occasion of his 60th birthday by the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic. Janos Kadar highly praised the comprehensive activity of Lubomir Strougal in deepening friendship and cooperation between Hungary and Czechoslovakia and in strengthening the unity of the socialist community. He said that Hungary sincerely respects Comrade Strougal as a Communist, a faithful and consistent internationalist, and a friend of the Hungarian people.

Lubomir Strougal sincerely thanked the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council, and Janos Kadar personally for the award.

He said that he views this high honor as an expression of friendship and internationalist brotherhood, which our states are practicing, and as evidence of the unity and efforts that have united our peoples in the struggle for progress and a better world. He assured Comrade Kadar that he will continue to work for the successful development of Czechoslovak-Hungarian cooperation.

The ceremony was attended by CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate members Jan Fojtik and Josef Haman; CPCZ Central Committee secretaries Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik; and other representatives.

Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the Republic, gave a dinner at Prague castle today in honor of Comrade Janos Kadar.

Taking part were members and candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, secretaries and members of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat, the chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, and other representatives. Also present were members of Janos Kadar's entourage and the Hungarian ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

Comrade Gustav Husak and Janos Kadar delivered speeches at the dinner.

SHEVARDNADZE ARMS PROPOSALS AT UN VIEWED

AU011717 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 26 September and Bratislava SMENA in Slovak on 28 September carry commentaries on the latest USSR proposals submitted at the 40th UN General Assembly session by USSR Foreign Minister E. Shevardnadze. The commentaries compare the Soviet proposals, aimed at "star peace," with the U.S. "star wars" policy.

The 800-word RUDE PRAVO commentary by Josef Nyvlt carried on page 7 in the "We Comment" column and titled "Sources of Calm and Certainty," begins by pointing out the emphasis placed by the press throughout the world on the "need for trust" in international life, especially in connection with the coming USSR-U.S. summit meeting and the UN deliberations. "The need for trust contains in concentrated form the need for political realism, for responsibility, for a constructive approach to the most important problems of the present, and for unity of words and deeds." In view of the current serious threat of a nuclear war, Nyvlt states: "At the same time, never before have the forces of social progress -- the countries of the socialist community, the communist and workers movement in the capitalist countries, and the national liberation movement -- been so powerful and influential."

After quoting E. Shevardnadze on the need to eliminate the causes and material sources of distrust among the states, Nyvlt elaborates on the many convincing proofs that the USSR is pursuing this goal in its policy, proofs also contained in its latest proposals at the UN General Assembly. The realistic nature of the steps proposed by the USSR, Nyvlt continues, is underscored by its own unilateral measures, which could become unlimited in time if the United States decides to join them.

"However, so far the U.S. Government has been showing its obvious lack of interest by its deeds," Nyvlt says. "It is replacing the need for trust with the very opposite even in the area that the Soviet Union -- or, more aptly, the Soviet Union on behalf, and in the interests, of all realistically thinking people -- regards as the most important problem of today. This problem is, as E. Shevardnadze has again stressed in his speech, the problem of averting feverish armament in outer space and of halting it on earth, and of limiting and reducing the strength of nuclear weapons and consolidating strategic stability."

Even the Western communications media, Nyvlt points out, say that "the Soviet Union is setting up the positive alternative of 'star peace' to the plans for 'star wars.' The U.S. decision to continue further testing of the ASAT anti-satellite system, and the establishment of a space command in the U.S. Armed Forces that allegedly 'coordinates scientific research,' prove that the politicians and generals in Washington are 'contributing' to the need for trust solely by further deepening distrust among the states," Nyvlt says.

Nyvlt concludes by stating that E. Shevardnadze's speech, which encountered emphatic support in the international community, is based on "political realism, responsibility for the prospects of our civilization, a constructive approach to contemporary problems, and the unity of words and deeds. In the present critical and dangerous times, the Soviet policy is thus showing the road toward an active defense of peace and toward strengthening trust among the states, and is thus a source of calm and certainty as we look toward the future."

The 430-word SMENA commentary by Michal Havran, titled "On the latest USSR initiative at the United Nations, 'star peace' against star wars,' "begins by stating that the immense response produced by the peace proposals submitted by E. Shevardnadze at the UN General Assembly session is due to the fact that the "Soviet proposals, contrary to U.S. war plans and steps, reflect the USSR's untiring effort to consolidate peace and international security and to avert the danger of a nuclear war. Above all, the concept that has been widely called 'star peace' has been received with extraordinary interest -- that concept which is the direct opposite of the American 'star wars' program."

Havran then goes on to deal with the USSR proposal to conclude an agreement on banning offensive space weapons and to substantially reduce the strength of nuclear armaments. This proposal, he says, is extremely urgent and topical in view of the beginnings of development of U.S. space weapons, which threaten to lead to a world nuclear conflict. Stating that the USSR proposal to ban offensive space arms "would certainly reduce the present and future risks, or at least substantially limit them," Havran points out that "possibilities for concluding such an agreement really exist; and the prerequisite for concluding it is, for instance, the Soviet moratoriums on antisatellite weapons and on all nuclear explosions. Both moratoriums are valid and establish suitable conditions for finding a way toward mutual agreement."

The USSR has come out with its proposal on the eve of the USSR-U.S. summit meeting, which is awaited by the whole world with great expectations, Havran points out. He then speaks of the current bilateral Geneva negotiations on nuclear and space arms; the USSR proposal to convene an international conference on the peaceful use of space with the exclusion of its militarization; and the idea of setting up a world space organization to coordinate the states' efforts in the peaceful use of space. Havran concludes by stating that the Soviet concept of "star peace" is "the only road to peace, via the renunciation by the assembly of offensive space arms and via a substantial reduction of nuclear armaments."

USSR ENVOYS SEIZED TO DISTRACT FROM ISRAELI RAID

AU031114 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Oct 85 p 8

[Julius P. Loerincz commentary: "The Commentator's Opinion"]

[Text] It has been confirmed time and again that the agents of Israel and various Western espionage centers, particularly the American CIA, and circles closely tied to reactionary Arab circles are playing an extremely important role in the dramatic Lebanese event.

They are provoking fighting between the individual political groups and stirring up religious intolerance. In this context it is typical that, so far, no one has ever succeeded in totally clarifying, for instance, the origins and intentions of Islamic Jihad, which is enveloped far too much in the web of mysteries. Time and again it claims credit for actions that greatly suit Israel or the United States -- let us say, in stances when Washington needs a pretext for moving a larger number of its warships to the Lebanese shores. Obviously the situation is no different now, either.

The kidnapping of Soviet diplomats is an action which, among other things, is meant to distract attention from the Israeli air attack on Tunis. Furthermore, we have here another attempt to push Syria -- which is supporting the Arab Democratic Party in Tripoli, and at the same time trying to establish peace and order in the area of the city, and is generally warding off the imperialist and Zionist plotting in Mideast developments -- onto the defensive in the power struggle being waged in the Arab world. Naturally, we also have here an attempt to achieve the unachievable -- to compromise the Soviet Union, the state which, together with the other socialist countries, is striving untiringly on the political and diplomatic front to renew peace in Lebanon and ensure its territorial integrity and its independent and democratic development.

AGRICULTURE OFFICIALS MEET PPR COUNTERPARTS

LD302133 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Correspondent Aleksander Lubanski report from Prague]

[Text] Polish and CSSR deputy minister of agriculture and food economy Kazimierz Grzesiak and Jaroslav Koci have completed talks on the two ministries' 5-year cooperation plan for 1986-90. Above all, the details of deliveries of 30,000 tons of wheat to Poland (?with a tendence) to expand (?the contract), in exchange for our rye and potatoes, were determined. At the same time, it was decided to examine the possibilities of a broader exchange of agricultural produce on the basis of concluded long-term agreements. The ministers also discussed the possibilities for direct cooperation between manufacturing enterprises of the two countries in respect of production of machinery and equipment for the meat, dairy, tobacco and fruit, and vegetable-processing industries. Both sides laid emphasis on finding ways to develop broad cooperation in this field. At the same time, the exchange and sales of garden seeds and cuttings so far was assessed as positive.

The Prague talks also concerned broadening the field training of students of higher agricultural schools in Poland and Czechoslovakia. As of next year it will not be just Polish students who will train at Czechoslovak agricultural cooperatives and state farms, but their Czechoslovak colleagues will enhance their knowledge at Polish learning and production facilities.

PRC POWER MINISTER INTERESTED IN COOPERATION

LD011733 Prague CTK in English 1634 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Prague, Oct 1 (CTK) -- China's eminent interest in cooperation with Czechoslovakia in power engineering and nuclear power engineering was stressed here today by visiting Chinese Minister of Water Conservacy and Power Engineering Zhengying. During her talks with Czechoslovak Minister of Fuel and Power Engineering Vlastimil Ehrenberger, the Chinese minister stressed her country's interest in the installation of two 500 megawatt units contracted in Czechoslovakia last August, training of Chinese specialists in Czechoslovakia for their operation and maintenance, and cooperation in nuclear power engineering.

The Chinese minister has arrived in Czechoslovakia at the head of a delegation to the first session of a mixed Czechoslovak-Chinese commission for economic, trade and scientific and technical cooperation.

Visits Nuclear Power Plant

LD022153 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] The Chinese delegation headed by Qian Zhengying, minister of water conservancy and power engineering, visited the Skoda enterprise in Plzen today. The delegation is in Czechoslovakia to attend the first session of the Czechoslovak-Chinese commission for economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation. The guests were told about the enterprise's production program, and were shown the production of steam turbines and nuclear reactors. The Skoda enterprise in Plzen is to produce two 500 megawatt energy sets for the PRC.

PRC AMBASSADOR HOLDS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

AU021226 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Oct 85 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Relations" column]

[Text] On 30 September PRC Ambassador to the CSSR Zhang Dake gave a reception in Prague in honor of his country's national day. The reception was attended by CSSR Deputy Premier Jaromir Obzina; Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front; Jaroslav Srb, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly; ministers of the CSSR Government; and other representatives. Members of the Prague diplomatic corps were also present.

LEADERS GREET PRC COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU021227 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Oct 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "CSSR Leader on PRC National Day; Sincere Greetings and Congratulations"]

[Text] Prague -- CSSR President Gustav Husak and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent PRC President Li Xiannian and PRC State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of their country's national day.

The telegram says: "On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, we are sending you, the government, and all Chinese people sincere greetings and congratulations on behalf of the working people of the CSSR and on our own behalf.

"The Czechoslovak people, together with the nations of all socialist countries and progressive forces of the whole world, welcomed the historic victory of the Chinese people and the founding of the people's state. The inception of the PRC paved for the hard-working and talented Chinese people a broad path to the development of the economy, culture, science, and enhancement of the people's standard of living. In that period the foundations for the development of friendly relations between our nations were also laid.

"We note with satisfaction that in the present period our mutual relations are also developing in a positive direction.

We are convinced that this cooperation will continue to deepen in the interests of the people of both countries, in the interests of socialism, and in the interests of maintaining lasting peace in the world.

"Esteemed comrades, we wish you, the PRC Government, and all Chinese people much luck and new successes in economic and cultural construction, as well as in social development."

STROUGAL, AUSTRIAN MINISTER DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD012243 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal today received Guenter Haiden, Austria's minister of agriculture and forestry, in Prague. Lubomir Strougal praised the results of the cooperation between the two countries, and said Czechoslovakia is interested in comprehensively broadening and deepening it. The two statesmen stressed that this is fully valid for agriculture, forestry, and water conservancy, as well as when assessing questions in the sphere of the environment, where it is necessary to seek joint and comprehensive solutions.

NOBEL LAUREATE ATTACKS CSSR HUMAN RIGHTS RECORD

AU031905 Vienna Television Service in German 1830 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Prague -- Jaroslav Seifert, the Czech winner of last year's Nobel Prize for Literature, has pilloried the lack of cultural freedom in the CSSR. In a new document of Charter 77 released in the West today, Seifert accuses the leadership that has ruled the country since 1968 of destroying the national culture. The document literally states that this attack is being undertaken by a government that is one of the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act.

During the above announcer-read report, Vienna Television blends in a still shot of the Charter 77 document in the Czech original. It states that it is Charter document No 24/1985, that it was issued in Prague on 25 September 1985 and was addressed to the CSSR Government and the Budapest CSCE Forum. The document carries the following signatures -- those of writers Vaclav Cerny, Vaclav Havel, Petr Kabes, Karel Pecka, Jaroslav Seifert, Dominik Tatarka, and Ludvik Vaculik; those of Charter 77 spokesmen Jiri Dienstbier, Eva Kanturkova, and Petruska Sustrova; and the signature of Jan Lopatka, "member of the collective of Charter 77 spokesmen."

TOUGHER MEASURES AGAINST CHURCH, CHARTER 77 SEEN

AU011434 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 1 Oct 85 p 2

[Special report by "D.V."]

[Text] Bratislava/Prague (KATHPRESS) -- CSSR authorities are getting worried by the extraordinarily strong attendance of church events and pilgrimages in the CSSR since the Methodius celebrations. According to the Vienna KATHPRESS agency, a conference of state security police officers and high-ranking police functionaries was held in Brastislava following the pilgrimage of tens of thousands of young people to Sastin, about which DIE PRESSE had carried a report.

As KATHPRESS reports, the conference participants agreed that pilgrimages can no longer be "coped with" by the conventional security and surveillance measures, and that such religious manifestations must be prevented. According to KATHPRESS, they appealed to the government to issue instructions to this effect to the Interior Ministry.

A crackdown in the attitude of the CSSR authorities is also evident in the persecution of Charter 77 signatories. According to Charter 77 circles, 21-year-old civil servant Lanka Muellerova-Mareckova was sentenced twice for one and the same offense. After having been sentenced to 7 months imprisonment for having publicly recited a poem written by her entitled "The Dictator's Death," she was sentenced to a 1-year prison term following a personal intervention by the minister of justice.

Another Charter 77 signatory, 31-year-old worker Petr Cibulka from Brno, is being brought to trial a second time now. He has already served a 3 and 1/2-year prison sentence because of possession and dissemination of "illegal" literature. Now he will be tried at a Prague district court on the charge of having publicly abused the Communist government in a restaurant.

On the evening of 18 September Vaclav Maly, Catholic priest and former Charter 77 spokesman, was questioned and dragged to a forest by the state security service. The security organs are also increasing pressure on artists whose work might jeopardize domestic peace. Thus house searches were carried out among functionaries and members of the Prague "Jazz Section" early in September. On this occasion literary manuscripts, unofficial periodicals, cassettes, private letters, and the members' file and passports were confiscated. Earlier the group, which is part of the State Musical Association, had repeatedly been exposed to police harassment.

Last spring Prague singer Josef Nos, who is highly popular among young people, was given a suspended prison term and fine. He was charged with "parasitism" on the grounds of holding no regular job in addition to giving his concerts, which is a punishable offense in the CSSR.

DISSIDENT JAILED AFTER RESTAURANT COMPLAINT

AU031234 Paris AFP in English 1231 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Prague, Oct 3 (AFP) -- Czechoslovak dissident Petr Cibulka has been jailed for seven months on charges of "insulting citizens' convictions" and disturbing public order, diplomatic sources said here today.

Mr Cibulka, 35, a signatory of the Charter 77 human rights manifesto, has already been jailed twice: for two years in 1978 for "inciting rebellion" and for six months in 1980, a sentence which was doubled on appeal.

His trial follows a March 28 incident in which he protested that a Prague restaurant did not serve a low-price meal, as Czechoslovak law demands. Mr Cibulka allegedly told the waitress: "If nobody protests, the Bolsheviks will still be there in a 100 years time," after which she called the police. Although the restaurant manager wrote apologising for not offering the low price meal, Mr Cibulka was still tried.

The prosecution was said to have demanded the maximum sentence of two years jail and a ban from being allowed to circulate in the Czechoslovak capital.

COMPARISON OF HONECKER TANJUG INTERVIEW

East Berlin ADN International Service in German at 1501 GMT on 1 October carries a report on Erich Honecker's interview with TANJUG and BORBA. The ADN version has been compared with the TANJUG version published in the 2 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page E 1, showing the two to be identical except for the following:

Page E 1, paragraph one, line one, ADN version reads: [Text] Berlin, 1 Oct (ADN) -- The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, gave an interview to the chief editors of BORBA and TANJUG on the eve of his official friendly visit to the SFRY. It has the following text:

Question: Both sides ... (supplying alternative introduction, substituting for the first three paragraphs).

Page E 2, paragraph six, line four, ADN version reads: ...in this spirit.

Question: Both socialist countries, the GDR and the SFRY, are developing a high level of mutually fruitful cooperation, the one country as a member of the Warsaw Pact and the other as a member of the Nonaligned Movement, based on the principles of independence and mutual regard. What is your view of the current development of bilateral relations -- political, economic, cultural, media etc. -- between our two countries?

Answer: The bilateral relations between the GDR and the SFRY have indeed reached a high level. They are based on a solid foundation of statements of principle and an extensive system of treaties. The most important thing, however, is the firm determination and the willingness of both sides to develop further comprehensive relations, to fashion them for our people in an increasingly useful and efficient way. That includes a high degree of understanding and empathy on both sides for the problems of the partner. Because this is so, there are no unresolved or contentious questions between our countries.

The differing international positions of our two socialist countries, the GDR as a member of the Warsaw Pact and the SFRY as a member of the nonaligned movement, has never seemed to us an obstacle to cultivating a frank and comradely dialogue. We have always let ourselves be guided by the principle that the continuous shaping of contacts in the interests of both the GDR and the SFRY serves the common cause of peace and socialism.

A reliable basis for our relations is the cooperation between the SED and the LCY. Diverse direct contacts exist between the state institutions and establishments and between the social organizations. The relations on a parliamentary and local government level and between twin cities are also developing favorably. It is our firm desire to nurture and expand the multifarious political contacts.

In the field of economic cooperation, too, we can draw up a positive overall balance sheet. The GDR and Yugoslavia are important business partners for one another. Diverse direct trade connections have developed. With a volume of 1 billion clearing dollars the GDR lies in 7th place among the SFRY's foreign trade partners and the SFRY in 10th place among those of the GDR. It is pleasing that cooperation and specialization have a 20 percent share in the bilateral trade.

Our economies complement each other advantageously. In our view it is worth making further efforts to make a still more complete use of the favorable conditions resulting from this for the deepening of economic relations.

Cultural relations are also rich and varied. I should like to recall here the recent guest performances of the Leipzig Radio Symphony Orchestra in Dubrovnik and Lyublyana and the successful participation of the German theater in the Bitef International Theater festival.

Through these contacts we promote ever more strongly the exchange of intellectual and cultural values and goods and thereby contribute to a process of better mutual acquaintance and understanding between our peoples.

Question: The Yugoslav (deleting editorial notation, supplying additional paragraphs).

Page E 3, paragraph three, line one, ADN version reads: ...entire territory as a zone free of theater nuclear weapons.... (rewording, inserting word "theater").

Page E 4, paragraph three, last line, ADN version reads: ...of our time.

The GDR will also make the contribution that she is able to at the UN General Assembly which is currently meeting in Geneva. We are willing to join together with all forces of realism and reason in order to prevent the outbreak of a war, before destructive weapons of inconceivable proportions are used. Different social systems, or differing standpoints over this question or that, must not be an obstacle to this. That is in keeping with the main lesson of World War II and the injunction for a responsible policy in the present.

Question: Comrade Honecker, as general secretary of the SED Central Committee you are preparing for the forthcoming 11th party congress in April next year. Your economic development to date shows significant results, which you will doubtless also assess at the party congress. We should like to ask you in this capacity to tell us something about the most important tasks of your country before the SED party congress.

Answer: The convening of the SED 11th Party Congress has met with a great response among the GDR people. Diverse initiatives on all areas of social life, a broad mass movement to strengthen socialism and safeguard peace underline the firm determination of our working people to continue in the future along the path which has so far been trodden successfully under the leadership of the SED. Their experience shows that high production performances are worth it both for society and for the individual. The inseparable unity of economic and social policy, which is decisive for our course, will continue to prove its worth. We will continue to pursue purposefully our socio-political program, the crux of which is the housing program.

In spite of.... (supplying additional passage)

FISCHER HOSTS DINNER FOR USSR'S KOCHEMASOV

AU031034 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Oct 85 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- On 1 October Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, hosted a dinner in honor of Vyacheslav Kochemasov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the GDR, on the occasion of the forthcoming 10th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the GDR and the USSR on 7 October 1975.

The friendly meeting was attended by the Politburo members and SED Central Committee secretaries, Hermann Axen and Egon Krenz, as well as by leading staff members of the SED Central Committee, the USSR Embassy, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In their speeches Oskar Fischer and Vyacheslav Kochemasov paid tribute to the outstanding role of the friendship and assistance treaty over the past decade for the life of our peoples and their dynamically developing cooperation. The core and the driving force of this cooperation, they stressed, is the inviolable militant partnership and the trusting coexistence of our Marxist-Leninist parties, the SED and the CPSU. They have made it possible to deepen the cooperation between our states and peoples as never before. The meetings and close work contacts of general secretaries Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev have guaranteed that the pace of our parties, states' and peoples' progress has always been synchronized.

The GDR foreign minister stressed that the fraternal alliance between the GDR and the USSR in the joint struggle to safeguard world peace has always proved itself reliable. He emphatically supported the constructive peace policy of the USSR, which is aimed at preventing the arms race in space and halting it on earth.

Within the framework of its coordinated foreign policy the GDR makes an active contribution to counter the threat of a nuclear inferno. As was once more confirmed some days ago at the UN General Assembly, the most recent constructive peace proposals of the USSR showed the path that mankind could be led away from the edge of the abyss. It is an expression of the Leninist peace policy that through Comrade Gorbachev's message to the U.S. President, the USSR has begun concrete preparations for the November summit. If this message of goodwill is accepted by the United States -- and the joint interest in preserving life on earth should actually leave no other choice -- not only the character of Soviet-American relations might be fundamentally changed for the better. It would also be a historical chance to reach a clear understanding that any form of nuclear war is inadmissable. This chance must not be easily given away.

The Soviet proposals encourage all those who are concerned with an improvement of the international situation and a return to detente. The GDR, Oskar Fischer stressed, firmly supports these proposals everywhere.

The USSR ambassador stressed the effectiveness of the cooperation between the GDR and the USSR. It takes into consideration the current international situation which has been seriously exacerbated by the United States and its closest allies.

The Soviet ambassador paid tribute to the extensive and effective support which Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, as well as other representatives on the party and state leadership have given to the Soviet peace proposals. It is part of the internationally increasing demands to stop the striving of imperialism for military superiority and changes in the territorial-political realities in Europe.

Vyacheslav Kochemasov underscored that the balance that can be drawn on the 10th anniversary of the treaty is impressive. The cooperation between the USSR and the GDR has become more varied, has been quantitatively extended as well as qualitatively enhanced. It has also been convincingly proved that the treaty is a firm and long-term basis for overall fraternal relations between our peoples and states. "By turning our glance toward the next century," Vyacheslav Kochemasov stressed, "we are sure that the treaty will yield even higher results." The meeting took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

KOTAI COMMENTS ON KADAR-GORBACHEV TALKS

LD040123 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 2030 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Interview on "Panorama" program with Geza Kotai, head of MSZMP Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department, on recent Kadar-Gorbachev talk in which he participated, by unidentified reporter; date, place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] The general secretaries of the Hungarian and Soviet parties, Janos Kadar and Mikhail Gorbachev, met in Moscow last week for nearly 5 hours. On the Hungarian side, Geza Kotai, head of the MSZMP Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department, was present throughout the proceedings. Our viewers have already had the chance to read the communique issued after the Moscow meeting. We posed questions to Geza Kotai with which we attempted to look beyond the communique's tightly worded lines:

[Unidentified reporter] It is natural that at the general secretary level the matters discussed are not minor technical details, and what our viewers might be interested in is the sort of political and philsophical principles that the Soviet party's general secretary expounded.

[Kotai] Well, it is well known to everyone that socialism has reached, or is reaching, a new stage in its development. International conditions have changed, and the internal system of conditions has also changed a great deal. This, naturally, necessitates a new, modern, appraoch. It is not enough to modify the methods we apply in the economy, for example. It is natural that a full and complex social, economic, and political process is required. I believe that the leading Soviet comrades are not only cognizant of this but are working very intensively to ensure that this will gain prominence within the USSR as well and as completely as possible.

As far as the matters mentioned in the communique are concerned, namely, the universal laws and the national peculiarities, more precisely, the communique also contains the phrase: on the basis of our common experiences. [sentence as heard] I consider this important, and would stress that the European socialist countries have also accomplished noteworthy achievements during the past 40 years. They do have a certain experience of their own. Now, today, it is recognized that there can be different paths and forms of building socialism. The pace of building socialism may differ, while the methods applied can also be exceptionally diverse.

[Reporter] Our public opinion often asks how the Hungarian economic development, and in concrete terms, the situation of the reform, are judged within the USSR. Was this question discussed at the two leaders' meeting?

[Kotai] Not in these concrete terms, naturally. But, in answering the question, I will refer to the previous question. I believe it is logical and unambiguous that the Soviet view of the reform processes, which unambiguously serve the cause of socialism in Hungary, taking our country's pecularities and our historic past into account, is a positive one. It is natural that differences should exist. It is quite a different thing, I suppose, to govern a country of 220 million people burdened with the USSR's international responsibility than to run a country of 10.5 million such as Hungary.

[Reporter] It is well known that Yuriy Andropov had very close ties to Hungary. A seminal experience in his political youth was the few years he spent in Budapest as ambassador. We cannot talk of such close links in Gorbachev's case. But, have any references been made to his experiences in Hungary?

[Kotai] There was a very brief reference, but I would like to emphasize in any case that Comrade Gorbachev is not unknown in Hungary, and Hungary is not unknown to Comrade Gorbachev. While first secretary of the Stavropol District, he met Comrade Janos Kadar in the USSR. Comrade Gorbachev was an official political escort of Comrade Kadar's Hungarian delegation during Comrade Kadar's later visits to Moscow. Naturally, on these occasions, they had the opportunity to discuss and exchange opinions on many issues. But what I consider most significant is that Comrade Gorbachev sepnt 8 days in Hungary with his wife in September 1983 and, to my knowledge, some of these days were at the expense of his annual leave. He toured the country on that occasion, and visited quite a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises. He was very interested in what was happening in Hungary, and especially how it was happening. He made very good impressions on everyone he met or with whom he held talks, and two things were obvious from the questions he asked: First, that he is a knowledgeable man, and second, that what interested him was how we Hungarians are solving this or that problem.

[Reporter] Did he make any references to things he did not like in our country?

[Kotai] No such reference was made. On the contrary, I can mention confidentially -- this is also known to our general public -- that the responsible political, economic, and financial leaders of the USSR have studied and are studying our experiences in great detail. Of course, everything cannot be applied in the USSR 100 percent, but we undoubtedly have some experiences that can be adapted to a USSR of 280 million people. This is not a secret, for there are many examples of this, as in the case of household plots or a whole range of experiences in the structuring of modern agriculture: Babolna, Nadudvar [successful Hungarian state farms], and so on.

[Reporter] It is very important in our current economic difficulties that Soviet fuel and raw material deliveries continue, and even increase in some cases. Did the two general secretaries [as heard] have anything to say on this matter?

[Kotai] Of course. It is also well known that the USSR, too, has some great problems, primarily in the matter of energy supplies. They also have some problems with the supply of raw materials. We have to note with satisfaction that the Soviet political and economic leadership showed itself ready to continue its deliveries of energy carriers and raw materials at the 1985 level. I believe that the USSR stretched itself to the limits of its potential in this, taking into account their own problems and difficulties, and we must make a note of this positively and with a warm feeling.

[Reporter] Can you tell us something specific about this?

[Kotai] By all means. It is well known that our talks on coordinating the plans for 1986-1990 are approaching their conclusion. We coordinated a mutual goods exchange turnover during these talks approximating 50 billion rubles for this 5-year period. This is a substantial expansion with respect to the preceding plan period. We have no final figures for the latter, but it is roughly 40 billion rubles. This, then, indicates an approximate 20 percent growth. Within the framework of these talks, the leaders of the USSR showed evidence of great flexibility and readiness for compromise with the financial and accounting arrangements as well as on other matters.

[Reporter] The communique speaks of a cordial atmosphere and complete unanimity of views on all matters discussed. But, how would you, as someone who participated in the meeting, characterize the atmosphere and mood of that meeting?

[Kotai] First, I would like to point out that Comrades Kadar and Gorbachev already knew each other so they did not have to begin with the introductions. Of course, this was an official meeting. Nevertheless, I would emphasize that this truly was a comradely -- perhaps comradely-friendly -- meeting.

And, perhaps, the two leaders will forgive me for disclosing a minor intimate detail: In 1983, when Comrade Gorbachev visited Hungary and was received by Comrade Kadar in his study, a photograph was taken, two copies of which Comrade Kadar took to the USSR. He showed them to the CPSU General Secretary and told him slightly jokingly that he was prepared to dedicate one of the copies to Comrade Gorbachev provided Comrade Gorbachev was prepared to dedicate the other copy to Comrade Janos Kadar.

The reason I am telling you this is that this also eased the atmosphere a little, although there was no need for this, I must stress.

ACZEL DISCUSSES CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH GDR

LD031347 Budapest MTI in English 1018 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Budapest, October 2 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee, paid a visit to the German Democratic Republic from September 29 to October 2 on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

Talks were held with Kurt Hager, member of the SUPG Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee, Margot Honecker, minister of education, and Ursula Ragwitz, head of the Cultural Department of the SUPG Central Committee. Gyorgy Aczel met Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, minister of culture, Otto Reinhold, rector of the SUPG CC Academy of Social Sciences, Kurt Tiedke, rector of the CC Party College, and Gunter Jahn, first secretary of the county party committee of Potsdam.

There were briefings on the implementation of the resolutions of the 13th HSWP Congress, preparations for the 11th SUPG Congress and cooperation in the fields of education, culture and science. It was noted with satisfaction and the fraternal alliance of the two parties, states and peoples has continued to strengthen.

The cordial comradely talks were attended by Bela Szalai, Hungarian ambassador to the German Democratic Republic.

Today Gyorgy Aczel returned to Budapest. He was seen off at Schoenefeld Airport by Kurt Hager. Georg Folk, councillor of the GDR Embassy in Budapest, was present at the arrival in Ferihegy Airport.

GROSZ, DELEGATION DEPART ON BULGARIAN VISIT

LD031445 Budapest MTI in English 1802 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Budapest, October 2 (MTI) -- Led by Karoly Grosz, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee [as received], and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, a Budapest party delegation left on a two-day visit to Sofia Wednesday on the invitation of the Sofia Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria. Boncho Mitev, ambassador of the Bulgarian People's Republic to Hungary, was present to see off the delegation at Ferihegy Airport.

JARUZELSKI, STATEMENT ON NEW YORK, CUBA TRIPS

AU031342 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] On his return flight to Warsaw from New York, Wojciech Jaruzelski made the following statement to Zygmunt Broniarek, TRYBUNA LUDU special correspondent:

Flying back home from my visit to the United Nations, I wish to stress first of all that on behalf of our people I was able to present at that high forum Poland's position on most important international issues. My consultations held in the United Nations entitle me in a special way to say this. The current issues turn round the questions of whether the world will seek peace, security, detente, and disarmament or whether it will take the road that leads to a catastrophe for all of us. I think that the first alternative must be victorious. Poland will always be for it, as is newly attested to by our intention to submit to the United Nations at an appropriate time new proposals that are consistent with the peaceful interests of the European peoples. My presence at the UN session and my talks with heads of state and government as well as with foreign ministers of various countries have convinced me that leaders continue to be increasingly aware that they are personally responsible for preventing the threat of war and for preserving peace. This is a good sign.

As for my stay in New York and my many meetings with representatives of U.S. public and economic life as well as of opinion-forming circles, I think that a realistic approach toward our country is beginning to win the upper hand. Many Americans, including prominent ones, are beginning to realize with increasing strength that the policy of sanctions against Poland has failed to produce the expected results. On the contrary, because we have found ourselves in a difficult position, our ingenuity, inventiveness, and ability to devise original solutions, alone and in cooperation with the CEMA countries, continue to grow. Sanctions are an unnatural and perverse phenomenon, one that should have no place in the modern world in the same way as racism and apartheid, a specific and repulsive form of racism. Summing up our visit to New York, I think that it was useful, even very useful for Poland.

On route to New York we stopped over in Cuba for a friendly visit at the invitation of Comrade Fidel Castro, with whom I had very long and interesting talks. We were given a cordial reception in Cuba and were assured that friendship and cooperation with Poland, including economic cooperation, would continue to be strengthened on the basis of a specific and mutually advantageous program up to the year 2000. The Cubans also praised the way in which we tackled through our own devices our extremely difficult situation [in 1981], which posed such dangers for European and world peace.

I am pleased with my trip across the ocean. As for New York, I was greatly helped by the consultations I had with our people on the nature of the speech I was to deliver at the United Nations. I think that Poland's traditionally high position within the international community has been rebuilt. If my New York visit has in any way contributed to this, I regard it as a very high reward for me and for our delegation.

JARUZELSKI, KULIKOV DISCUSS MILITARY COOPERATION

LD031830 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski has received Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact nations, and marshal of the Soviet Union, who is staying in Poland.

In the course of their meeting, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, questions concerning further cooperation between the Polish Army and the armies of the Warsaw Pact states were discussed in the light of the current international situation. The meeting was attended by the minister of national defense, Army General Florian Siwicki.

URBAN ON TRADE ISSUES, FRG RELATIONS

AU031234 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 30 Sep p 4

["Transcript" of press conference given to foreign journalists by government spokesman Jerzy Urban at INTERPRESS center in Warsaw on 24 September]

[Excerpts] Donald Forbes, REUTER: What is the current status of talks between the state and church on the subject of the agricultural fund?

Urban: There was a recent meeting of the joint commission involved in these matters. This commission decided to convene once again and continue discussion on those problems that remain to be discussed.

Donald Forbes: What sort of problems are they?

Urban: I have already said that they are mainly financial ones, and perhaps some kind of legal technicalities as well.

George Blazyca, THE ECONOMIST: I have two questions. The first concerns the IMF delegation's visit to Poland. The second, however, is as follows. In its Saturday [28 September] issue, ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE Economic Life] published the latest Polish foreign trade figures. It said that last August, Polish exports were 30 percent lower than in August 1984 and that the trade surplus after 8 months of this year was only $600 million. In light of this, do you agree with the view that the $1.5 billion trade surplus envisaged in this year's plan will not be achieved?

Urban: It would be too early to talk about the results of the delegation's visit because its work is still continuing. I will present the results when I know them and hen the visit by the IMF representatives shows some kind of results.

As far as the ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE figures are concerned, indeed Poland's exports -- not all of them, but those exported to countries of the so-called second area of payments, in other words, to put it imprecisely, the capitalist countries -- were lower during the first 8 months of this year than during the same period last year. The figure for 8 months of this year, including August, indeed closed at $600 million.

Do I agree that the $1.5 billion will not be achieved? Unfortunately, we will probably not fulfill the export plan and the resultant plan to achieve such a foreign currency surplus; however, we are trying to intensify exports so that the foreign trade account with the second payments area at the end of the year will be much more favorable than it was after 8 months. We are also doing everything to discharge our debts. I wish to stress that our foreign trade results depend not only on the work of our industry for the sake of exports, but also on the conditions under which this work takes place. They depend on a normalization of financial relations with the West, on normal credit relations, and on the accessibility of markets for our exports. Our creditors know this, just as Polish society does. Of course, one must view Polish export problems in the light of all those matters which need to be settled, so that our exports may proceed to the advantage of both the Polish economy and our creditors.

Gerhard Kopwalski, ADN; Mr Minister, could you tell us what foreign guests you expect in Poland before the end of the year?

Urban: Right now I have no visits to announce. I will make a note of your question and try to give you an answer at the next conference, if it is possible to announce certain visits.

Werner Sonne, ARD: Would the Polish Government welcome a visit by West German Foreign Minister Genscher on the occasion of the so-called Polish-German forum that is to take place in Poland in November?

Urban: Yes.

Joerg Bremer, FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG: The Polish press, including the government daily RZECZPOSPOLITA, have recently covered quite broadly the so-called Polish-West German meeting in Loccum, and also gave broad coverage to Deputy Premier Rakowski's speech there. Yet the speech of our foreign minister, Genscher, was given coverage that was less than brief. Could you tell us why?

Urban: It is natural for the presentation of our government's opinions to be broader than that of other governments' opinions. The FRG press also devotes more space to what FRG statesmen say than to what foreign politicians say, even during joint meetings. If I had some of your country's press before me, I could certainly point out that your own speeches in Loccum also received broader coverage in your country. From what I have seen in RZECZPOSPOLITA, Minister Genscher's speech was covered very extensively and received a very large amount of space. So even if, as you have noticed, Premier Rakowski is enjoying the protection of RZECZPOSPOLITA's editor, I still do not think that Minister Genscher was discriminated against by this paper. I believe the RZECZPOSPOLITA report of Minister Genscher's speech was more extensive than in most of your country's papers.

Fryderyk Kramer, ARD: Mr Minister , how does the government view the Loccum meeting, and what further concrete steps will there be in Polish-FRG relations?

Urban: We believe the meeting was very useful and fruitful, and that it served to explain views. It encouraged a rapprochement through discussion. It was one of those events that provide substance to our intentions of normalizing relations. Even more events are planned for this year which will serve the same purpose. One such event in November was mentioned a moment ago. As I have already said, SPD Chairman Brandt is expected to come in connection with the anniversary of the December 1970 treaty between Poland and the FRG.

Elizabeth Gilette, CBC: Could you comment on the recently concluded long-term agreements between Poland and the Soviet Union, and especially on whether according to these agreements Poland will receive the same as it is expected to give?

Urban: These agreements, which supplement the general agreement covering the period up to the year 2000, possess fundamental importance for the Polish economy. This path of activity is a cornerstone of Polish economic activity. We are very pleased that the framework agreements are being increasingly filled with substance, as evidenced by the results of the visits by Soviet state aktivists: a vice premier and a deputy chairman of Gosplan. As far as I understand your question, you mean equal value cooperation in both directions. However, we are going to receive credits from the Soviet Union for a few years yet, in other words we will receive more than we will give. The immediate reason for this is the still not quite satisfactory Polish economic situation w ch, as we know, is connected with the continuing U.S. restrictions.

George Blazyca, THE ECONOMIST: Mr Minister, taking into account the catastrophic results of Polish machine exports to the West, do you agree with the view that another payments crisis is possible in 1990 when the time will come to make the payments that have been deferred?

Urban: This argumentation is not appropriate. We are indeed not achieving success with machine industry exports to the West, but this is only one branch of industry, and other branches are achieving much better export results. Our creditors do not care what the structure of Polish exports is as long as the appropriate surplus flows into their pockets. The fact that Polish machine export results to the West are bad is a serious worry for us, but only a domestic worry. Because it is one of the indications of this industry's underdevelopment. I believe we will manage to improve the results and export potential of this branch of industry as well by 1990, though certainly not of all branches. For instance, we do not expect Poland to become an exporter of computers to Western Europe. We have the firm desire of settling our debts, and we have concrete ideas on how to increase our exports even beyond 1990, when our payments will increase, but we have said from the very beginning and are still saying that this can only happen when the entire sphere of Polan's relations with the Western countries is completely normal. It is not true that Poland is asking for some sort of aid. What is true is that Poland is striving for normal treatment.

SIWICKI ON 'THREATS TO PEACE,' PRR'S DEFENSE

AU031410 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Sep 85 p 3

[Interview with Army General Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo candidate member, minister of national defence, by Stanislaw Reperowicz: "TRYBUNA LUDU Presents a Sejm Candidate -- What Should Be Done To Make Poland Secure?" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Reperowicz: Peace has reigned in Europe for the past 40 years, but we have been more or less keenly aware of various threats to peace. The detente of the seventies has been followed by dangerous tensions in the eighties. Concerned for the future, people place hopes in the Soviet-U.S. disarmament talks and the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting.

Siwicki: It is unfortunate that the United States and some other Western countries are dominated by the dangerous view that the increasing production of new and better weapons of mass destruction will enable them to achieve superiority over the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries and that this will create conditions for the policy of strength.

This view is nothing new, and the U.S. military-industrial circles have been promoting it for over 30 years in various ways. The result is the arms race, which impoverishes the world and is a source of international tension, known in history as the "cold war." The proud promises that the East would be forced to its knees have not materialized. Defense policy and the development of science and technology have enabled the USSR to devise effective defense against every new U.S. aggressive weapon and to ensure its own security and that of its allies. This was the birth of the approximate military balance between the countries of the two opposing blocs. This balance is now one of the chief factors in the preservation of peace.

The stubborn U.S. "no" to the Soviet proposals for halting the production of nuclear weapons has been responsible for amassing such stockpiles of them as to blow our civilization and planet to smithereens many times over. Every new weapon of this type increases the risk of nuclear war.

This was so in the case of the miniaturized nuclear warheads, the neutron bomb, and the deployment of "Euromissiles." At present, the United States is trying to draw the world into an entirely new stage of the arms race -- armaments in space.

In the past 40 years the world has often been faced with great dangers. However, common sense has always won the upper hand because the West has had and will have to reckon with the defense potential of the Warsaw Pact countries, especially the USSR.

Poland owns no nuclear weapons, but it continues to make its appropriate contribution to strengthening the allied defense community. Polish peace initiatives have also played a crucial role in preventing a new war. There is no doubt that General W. Jaruzelski's speech at the United Nations will prove to be another contribution toward international detente. As we know, that speech was written by all our people.

Reperowicz: During your meeting with the electorate in Darlowo you said that there is more to national defense than the strength of the army, because the country's economic potential and the people's moral-political image are primary factors in defense. This means that every citizen contributes to the country's security through his work and attitude. Fully endorsing this view, I would like to know how the three main factors in defense -- the Armed Forces, the economy, and the people's moral-political image -- relate to the eighties.

Siwicki: The crisis at the beginning of the eighties did not affect our Armed Forces, but it did affect the broadly conceived area of defense. Of course, this is a very general statement.

Large sections of our people were aware of the need to preserve the country's security, as attested to by the fact that hundreds of thousands of servicemen and civilians helped to maintain our combat readiness under conditions of strikes, shortages, and various emotional outbursts. We were and are a credible partner of the defense alliance of the socialist countries.

The Polish People's Armed Forces is a real armed force that is able to safeguard our borders, independence, and peace for our people. The military and technological equipment of our Armed Forces is of European standards and is fully adequate to fulfill this purpose.

We should view our defense results against the background of the specific international, domestic, and economic situation and within the context of our membership in the defense alliance of the Warsaw Pact.

We spend as much on our defense as is necessary in line with our objective economic potential. For example, our defense expenditure in 1984-85 accounts for about 4.1 percent of our effective national product.

It is with prudence and thrift that we spend the funds allotted to us. For example, in 1973, the year in which we contracted most of our foreign debts, we introduced into our Armed Forces extremely severe economies and a comprehensive system of rational economic management. This regime is still valid. We continue to consistently foster the habit of turning every zloty twice before it is spent and of increasing its value by clever ideas. This habit was extremely useful in difficult years.

MESSNER ON LIVING STANDARD, ECONOMY, NEW SEJM

AU031305 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 1 Oct 85 pp 1, 6

[Interview with Zbigniew Messner, deputy premier and PZPR Politburo member, by Slawomir Popowski; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Popowski: In an interview you once gave you said that the decisions which will be made over the next few months may decide Poland's place on the map of the civilized world, its place for the whole decade at that. Are we in a position to meet the technological and the cultural challenge which the world places before us on the threshold of the 21st century?

Messner: I believe we are. Poland does, after all, have at its disposal all the necessary prerequisites. The level of education in our society is high. Almost one and a half million people have diplomas from higher education institutions, and many more have completed studies at secondary and vocational schools. We also have a developed research sector, excellent designers and inventors, and a modern, alert workers class. These are our social assets.

The situation is no worse as far as material resources are concerned. Having our own raw materials and a comparatively modern industry are advantages which not many states enjoy. The problem we face lies in the use we make of these assets. We must make much better use of these assets than we have in the past. Above all, we must learn to act according to tough but objective economic principles. Economy, quality, lower production coasts, technical progress, and higher productivity above all are elements which must be adopted and observed in every workplace. This is the one road which will enable us to keep pace with a high rate of development.

Popowski: You have mentioned realism in economic planning...

Messner: A fundamental problem, and not only in the planning sphere. Essentially, it concerns the creation of a new social awareness. The 1980's were a period of greatly "inflated" social aspirations and ambitions. Everybody wanted a better life, without thinking about the cost and without considering that the economy was only capable of providing far, far less. The causes of this are not at the moment important.

We must look at something quite different, an accurate and, therefore, realistic assessment of our own capabilities. In one interveiw I said that I do not believe in any effective leap forward which is not backed up by hard work and collective effort. I still hold this opinion. This does not mean that I am a pessimist. On the contrary, I believe that we can gradually raise the standard of living to a level which will rid us of the most irritating everyday difficulties: long lines, ration cards, problems with finding something for dinner. We can do much better than that, but it all depends on the quality of our work, on overcoming many obstacles in both the economic sphere and that of public awareness.

Poposwki: When the ninth congress adopted a course of economic reform many believed that we would enter a "golden age" after a short transitional period. But the transitional period is dragging on and the goal still seems to lie far ahead of us. What are the prospects for the reform's implementation?

Messner: The implementation of the reform cannot be regarded as a single event. It is a process of continual improvement to the economic and financial system in order to create conditions of optimum economic performance and development.

During the last 3 years the legal form of the reform has been worked out along with modifications to some of the solutions which were initially adopted. But most importantly, the reform has been put into operation and definite experience has been acquired.

The government presented a report on the results of the reform in 1983 along with an attempt at assessing its consequences over the last three years. It emerges from the report that the level of activity in enterprises and their independence has increased; industrial output and national income have risen; positive tendencies have been noted in agriculture; stability is gradually returning to the market. However, there is no shortage of faults. Productivity levels in Poland are still low. The quality of many products is also poor. Work discipline leaves a lot to be desired. These areas require radical improvement and the application of intensified economic pressure. Regulations which have proved to be insufficiently effective must be altered.

Popowski: In your opinion should the new Sejm differ from the eighth one, what direction would the transformation of our parliament take?

Messner: The last Sejm carried out the enormous task of rebuilding many areas of the state legal system and creating conditions of economic and social renewal. I think that the ninth Sejm should devote more time to control functions. It should also become an arena for the discussion of socioeconomic development strategy. In connection with this I believe that it should develop all possible forums which provide contact with society and the means to consult expert opinion in an organized fashion. In my opinion, the complexity of the problems which Poland has to resolve over the next few years will mean that the new Sejm will have to be as hardworking as the previous one.

PRISONERS CALL ELECTION AMNESTY HINT 'BLACKMAIL'

AU031351 Paris AFP in English 1347 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 3 (AFP) -- Seven Polish political prisoners on alternate-day hunger strike have rejected as "outrageous blackmail" official indications that an amnesty could follow a high turnout in elections on October 13. In a statement reaching the western press here today, the seven, held at Braniewo in the northeast, urged Poles "not to yield" to the idea. The seven, close to the now-dissolved independent trade union Solitarity, began their hunger strike two months ago, observed one day in two, in a bid to obtain a specific status for political prisoners. They include Roman Catholic priest Sylwester Zych, jailed in 1982 for six years for complicity in the murder of a militiaman.

The party chief and prime minister, General Wojciech Jarzuelski, raised the possibility last Sunday of a new amnesty for all or some of an official 280 political prisoners, linking it to a 75 to 80 percent election turnout. Gen. Jaruzelski, in an interview with the U.S. daily WASHINGTON POST, said such a turnout would prove a high degree of normalisation and stabilisation since martial law provisions -- later changed -- were imposed in December 1981. Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity movement, immediately criticised Gen. Jaruzelski's Comments as "vulgar blackmail."

In their statement today the seven at Braniewo said: "the usupers governing Poland, haunted by the spectre of a boycott of the elections, have made us their hostages." They wanted to owe their freedom "only to those who speak the truth and struggle for human rights, and not those who lower themselves to drag us into their electoral farce."

ACTIVIST RELEASED 'ON HUMANITARIAN GROUNDS'

LD022009 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] The regional prosecutor in Torun has repealed a temporary detention order against Wanda Antoniewicz, who was detained at the beginning of September in connection with the discovery of a printing shop where an illegal publication aimed at causing public unrest was printed. The prosecutor's decision was made on humanitarian grounds at insistence and on the surety of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth Voivodship Council Presidium in Torun.

PPR DAILY VIEWS U.S., ISRAELI 'STATE TERRORISM'

LD031242 Warsaw PAP in English 1105 GMT 3 Oct 85

[From the press review, quotation marks as received]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 3 -- "State terrorism has been fully accepted by Ronald Reagan as long as the United States or their allies are those who apply this method. The President's position on the Israeli air attack on Tunis confirms the above thesis", said the Polish army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

"Frankly, Reagan's position on Israeli state terrorism is no surprise. The stamp of this fact would show that he condemns, sanctioned by his (?authority) and the country he represents, the mining of Nicaraguan ports, shelling of Lebanon by American Navy, conquest of Grenada."

"Releasing a terrorist attack on Tunisia, the Israeli Government hoped to accomplish several political targets at a time, namely, not only to murder Yasir 'Arafat but also to improve its opinion and prestige among its own society, the prestige much undermined with costs of aggression against and occupation of Lebanon, which led to a fall in the living standards, concluded ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

BRIEFS

NICARAGUAN TU ACCORD -- A delegation of the Sandinist Congress of Workers (CST), which includes Secretary General Jimenez Guzman, has been visiting Poland. As a result of talks with Alfred Miodowicz and the leadership of the OPZZ [National Trade Union Accord], a joint communique and an agreement on cooperation between trade unionists of both countries were signed. The importance of the joint struggle for peace, against the threat from the forces of imperialism, militarism and fascism, was stressed. Polish trade unionists expressed full solidarity with the people of Nicaragua. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 1 Oct 85 LD]

EXCHANGE SIGNED WITH SYRIA -- Damascus, Oct. 1 -- Ratification documents of the consular convention signed between the Polish People's Republic and the Syrian Arab Republic in Warsaw on April 10, 1980, were exchanged at the seat of the Syrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The protocol of exchange was signed from the Polish side by Ambassador to Syria Boguslaw Kaczynski and from the Syrian side by director of the legal department at the Syrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs Munir al-Rifai. Present at the ceremony were officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other Syrian ministries. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2022 GMT 1 Oct 85 LD]

CEAUSESCU MAY RECEIVE MEDICAL TREATMENT IN PRC

AU041104 Paris AFP in English 1101 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, Oct 4 (AFP) -- Romanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu, 67, rumoured to be seriously ill, may remain in China for treatment in a hospital after his upcoming official visit, a reliable Eastern European source said here. Persistent rumours about his health have been circulating in Eastern European capitals. According to reports in Bucharest he has cancer of the prostate gland for which a French medical team travelled to Romania to examine him this summer. A top-ranking Eastern European official recently told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in Eastern Europe that he found Mr. Ceausescu "very thin and lacking in energy" at last April's Warsaw Pact meeting in Poland.

The Romanian authorities have repeatedly denied as "totally false" rumours about Mr. Caeusescu's health, pointing to his frequent trips abroad. But recent photographs of the Romanian leader published in the Romanian press have shown him looking drawn and thin.

The Romanian leader's visit to China is expected to begin on Monday although the exact date of his arrival or duration of the visit has not been announced. During his stay in China he is likely to meet Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party: Deng Xiaoping, the paramount leader: President Li Xiannian and Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang. The Chinese visit will be Mr. Ceausescu's fifth in his 20 years in power. China and Romania have traditionally good relations.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW IRAQI AMBASSADOR

AU031916 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1752 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/10/1985 -- On October 3, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Safa'Saljh al-Falaky, who handed over his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Iraq to Romania. The ambassador conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a message of warm friendship, as well as cordial wishes of good health, of material and spiritual progress for the Romanian people, on behalf of the president of the Republic of Iraq, Saddam Husayn.

In his address, the ambassador highlighted the fine ties between Romania and Iraq, underscoring the great significance of Romanian-Iraqi summit dialogue in boosting and strengthening economic and technical cooperation, for the growth of the two countries' commercial exchanges, moreover, the Iraqi government's wish is emphasised further to develop the two countries' productive cooperative relations in various fields of activity.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message conveyed to him, asking that President Saddam Husajn be conveyed the best friendly wishes of good health and personal happiness, of welfare and peace for the Iraqi people. In his reply, the Romanian head of state expressed satisfaction for the upward course taken by Romanian-Iraqi ties in all fields of joint interest over the last few years, as well as his conviction that there were still broad possibilities of stepping up and diversifying them, particularly on the economic plane. Referring to the profound concern caused by the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war, the Romanian president lays stress on the fact that Romania has been and is firmly for an immediate cessation of military actions, the withdrawal of troops, on one side and the other, within the internationally acknowledged borders, for a passage to a political settlement of the issue between the two states -- which would be for the benefit of both countries and peoples, in the interest of peace and stability in the area and worldwide.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW TUNISIAN AMBASSADOR

AU032159 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1804 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/10/1985 -- On October 3 President Nicolae Ceausescu received Lyes Gastli [spelling as received], who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Tunisia to Romania. The ambassador conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a warm and friendly salute from the president of the Republic of Tunisia, Habib Bourguiba, and the Romanian people wishes of further successes in the homeland's multilateral development.

In the address he made on the occasion the ambassador stressed that close and friendly relations had been established and were developing between Tunisia and Romania. He also expressed the wish to expand and strengthen those ties, to confer new dimensions and a richer content on the bilateral cooperation in the interest of both countries and peoples.

Receiving the letters of credence President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message of friendship and the wishes and requested that President Habib Bourguiba be conveyed a warm salute and best wishes of good health and happiness and the Tunisian people wishes of prosperity.

The Romanian head of state highlighted that the relations between Romania and Tunisia witnessed an upward course and that favourable conditions existed to develop trade, expand cooperation in production, intensify and diversify economic cooperation in general. At the same time he pointed out that Romania carried on an intense international activity, actively militated for a policy of peace, detente, disarmament, security, understanding and cooperation, for the liquidation of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order, for the attainment of the aspirations after freedom, independence and progress of all nations, for a constructive settlement of the complex questions confronting our epoch.

MONGOLIAN PLANNING COMMISSION CHAIRMAN VISITS

Meets With Dascalescu

AU022030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1909 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/10/1985 -- Romania's Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received on October 2 Puntsagiyn Jasray vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Commission of the Mongolian People's Republic, who is paying a visit to Romania.

On the occasion, the fine links were highlighted between the two countries, parties and peoples and the deciding role was emphasized of summit dialogue in the development of those ties. Furthermore, possibilities were analysed to further develop and diversify bilateral economic cooperation and commercial exchanges in various areas of mutual interest.

The interview was attended by Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee of Romania.

Signs Economic Protocol

AU032257 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/10/1985 -- Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee of Romania, and Puntsagiyn Jasray, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Commission of the Mongolian People's Republic, signed the protocol on the coordination of the plans of the national economies of the two countries for 1986-1990. The document stipulates larger mutual goods deliveres as well as the further development of economic cooperation in the next five-year plan period.

OPREA MEETS FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL

AU022032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1913 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/10/1985 -- Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the Romanian-French joint Government Commission on Economic Industrial, and Technical-Scientific Cooperation, met on Wednesday with Martin Malvy, member of the French Government, secretary of state at the Industrial Relocation and External Trade Ministry of France, commission cochairman for his country.

On the occasion, the current stage of the Romanian-French economic ties was analysed, satisfaction being expressed for their continually ascending course, in keeping with the understandings convenanted during summit meetings and talks. Possibilities and ways were also explored conducive to further expanding economic collaboration and cooperation bilaterally, as well as in third markets, to the growth and diversification of the two countries' trade. The interview was attended by Ion Stoian, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Gheorghe Tache, Romanian ambassador in Paris. Present was also Michel Rougagnou, ambassador of France in Bucharest.

LUMEA CONDEMNS ISRAEL'S 'AGGRESSIVE ACT'

AU030908 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0844 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/10/1985 -- The Israeli raid on the PLO General Headquarters in Tunis is an aggressive act in utter contradiction with the interests of peace, writes the Romanian foreign policy weekly LUMEA in a commentary in its October 3, 1985 issue, cautioning that this "new, brutal disregarding of the most elementary norms of international law is a serious violation of Tunisia's sovereignty and territorial integrity, a flagrant defiance of the Palestinian people's national cause, a profoundly inhuman act, dangerously running counter to the interests of peace in the Middle East and in the world generally." The weekly adds that as emphasized worldwide, this disreputable act occurs at a time when various realistically-minded political factors have pinned their hopes on the intensification of the efforts for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East situation. Israel's aggressive action flagrantly contradicts even the recent official declarations of that country's government which show the intention to help achieving a peaceful settlement of the conflict in the region, Lumea mentions.

After giving quotations from the AGERPRES statement on the Israeli bombing of the PLO General Headquarters in Tunis, the weekly goes on: the recent Israeli action, running counter to the international law and to the fundamental requirements of peaceful, negotiated settlement of all conflicts and disputes -- hence also of the Middle East situation -- the recent Israeli action is firmly disapproved of and severely branded both on a regional and international plane.

REPORTAGE ON HONECKER VISIT, TALKS WITH LEADERS

Meeting With Vlajkovic

AU022011 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Today at the Palace of the Federation, Radovan Vlajkovic, SFRY Presidency president, held talks with Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman and SED Central Committee general secretary, who arrived this morning on an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

The subjects discussed were bilateral cooperation and international relations. It was pointed out on this occasion again that despite the differences arising from the specific conditions of development of socialism in the GDR and Yugoslavia, and their different international situations, there are no obstacles to a constructive dialogue and an advancement of overall cooperation.

The program of the visit envisages that the two presidents will continue their talks tomorrow. The distinguished guest should be received tomorrow by Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

After his arrival in Belgrade today, Erich Honecker visited the Josip Broz Tito memorial center and laid flowers at President Tito's tomb.

Vlajkovic Dinner Toast

LD031044 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2129 GMT 2 October

["Text" of speech by Radovan Vlajkovic, SFRY Presidency president, at the 2 October Belgrade dinner in honor of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman.]

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Oct (ADN) -- The text of the toast by Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, at the dinner for Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, on 2 October in Belgrade is as follows:

Allow me also on this occasion to welcome you on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and in my own name and to wish you a very pleasant stay in Yugoslavia.

It is understandable that when Yugoslavia pays its respects to you as an old acquaintance, memories of your earlier visits and of useful talks are awakened. One cannot help thinking that in today's meeting we are truly rounding off the enviable balance-sheet of contacts between our peoples over the past few years.

It is not just a symbolic matter, but a real mutual need when we now, proceeding from rich shared experiences, survey the achievements of our cooperation so far and define the paths along which we can advance to raise them to an even higher level. Your country and its achievements, the achievements of your people in socialist construction, are an object of our interest and our respect.

The quality of our relations rests on the foundations previously established by the meetings between President Tito and you, Comrade Honecker. All the results and future prospects of cooperation rest on equality, mutual respect, and mutual understanding. We have a very high regard for your personal commitment to the development of these comprehensive and mutually useful relations.

A long and successful path lies behind us. Year by year our cooperation has become broader and more wide-ranging -- in the political, economic, and scientific-technological sphere, on a cultural level, and in the contacts between our people and our sociopolitical organizations. In a word, we have created broad scope for bilateral cooperation, without barriers and regardless of differences for which we have mutual respect.

Economic cooperation justifiably occupies particular attention. The economies of the two countries have found, to their mutual interest, many complementary areas, in long-term arrangements, industrial cooperation, and specialization. This should become even better; it is a real need and an always open possibility. Of course we must keep up with the times and adjust ourselves to its demand.

Parallel to the realized and possible advantages of our cooperation, there is also the responsibility we bear on this shared, but in many ways divided continent, where the SFRY and GDR with their useful cooperation could be an even more stimulating example and encouragement to others.

Europe and bloc confrontation are closely associated in the view of many people. That is not surprising considering the many years of tension and rivalry on European territory. However, in this same divided and armed Europe an awareness that we should behave as good neighbors -- taking into account that with all our individualities, specificities, convictions, and attitudes, we are directed toward each other -- is gaining strength. European construction and all of us with it can stand only on the foundation we erected 10 years ago in Helsinki.

Such thoughts are representative of a great deal of Europe. Preservation of the CSCE process even in the most difficult conditions is a confirmation of this maturity and reason.

Therefore the European contribution to world detente and disarmament should be all the greater. Nuclear arms are already conquering until recently unimaginable spaces. Chaos which could be brought about by only a small part of the existing arsenals is still unforseeable in its universality.

Our two countries occupy different international positions but we undoubtedly share the hope that negotiations between the great powers will be resumed. Despite all the differences both sides have indicated their desire and need for dialogue. We assess this as a positive step that should be fully supported and in which each country, in its own region in the world, should participate so detente can become a global process to which each country has equal right, and so it becomes the principle feature of overall international relations.

Your country, situated in the most sensitive region as far as peace and security in Europe and in the world are concerned, has demonstrated that it can significantly contribute to the desparately needed relaxation of tension.

Basing its independence, progress, and prosperity on a policy of nonalignment, Socialist Yugoslavia considers peace, disarmament, and development to be the top priorities. This also includes our attitude toward the issues of European security and cooperation and promotion of the process of the conference on European security and cooperation.

The Nonaligned Movement, whose goals muster and link the different traditions, ideologies, and possibilities of over 100 countries, demonstrated once again at the ministerial conference in Luanda that its unanimous aspirations regarding the vital issues of war, peace, security, and development are where the policy of nonalignment derives its strength.

"This strength is a political and moral strength embodied in the movement's proposal to the world and in the realistic solutions that are in the interest of the world's overall progress. The principles of nonalignment, which have remained the same for the last 2 and 1/2 decades, will continue to be the movement's principle guidelines in its activity as the global, independent, and non-bloc factor in international relations.

I refer here to the movement's comprehensive activity regarding all those issues that could pose a threat to world peace -- the hotbeds of crisis, the arms race, the problems of development, and attempts to halt the process of democratization in international relations.

This also implies the strongest condemnation of all attempts to jeopardize countries' security and to deprive people, by force and through pressure, of the freedom to decide their own destiny.

The forces of aggression and violence, as Israel's latest terrorist attack on the sovereignty of nonaligned Tunisia directed against the Palestinian people has demonstrated, continue their insane attacks on the Arab world's unassailable rights. Yugoslavia has condemned in the sharpest terms this act of state terrorism, which was also directed against the efforts the international community is making to find a just and lasting solution to the crisis in the Middle East.

Many realities in the present world are irrefutable and cruel. While its developed part is on the threshold of a new technological revolution, its other part -- through no fault of its own -- is sliding back into the grips of neocolonialism. How far can they go along those different paths? Dialogue seems to be the only solution and the coordination of views and recognition of common interests the only way to prevent disaster.

The nonaligned countries have once again demonstrated to the developed world their determination to adhere to the political concept of solving the most pressing development problems. But the real answers and sole lasting solutions for achieving stable world prospects will come from a global response.

Each of these processes, so important to our future, can be realized only by a global forum which is capable of heightening international conscience, which is so needed in this increasingly complex world. The United Nations has for the last 40 years demonstrated that it is immovable in this."

Ending his toast, Vlajkovic said: "Esteemed Comrade Honecker, I am convinced that your visit to Yugoslavia will give a new stimulus to the development of our friendly relations and cooperation. For our part, we shall continue to make efforts to keep them stable and comprehensive, not only because this is of lasting interest for our peoples but so we can jointly contribute to peace, socialism, cooperation on an equal footing, and progress in the world."

Honecker Dinner Toast

LD030959 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2155 GMT 2 Oct 85

["Text of speech by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, at 2 October dinner in Belgrade given by SFRY Presidency President Radovan Vlajkovic]

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Oct (ADN) -- Allow me to thank you cordially once again for the invitation to visit your beautiful country. We have accepted the invitation with great pleasure.

In the extremely friendly reception that has been accorded us today, which greatly moved us, we see renewed confirmation of the close alliance between our parties, states, and peoples.

The meetings between leading representatives of the two countries have a long tradition. They have been marked by a spirit of mutual respect and trust. The meetings with our comrade and friend Josip Broz Tito remain unforgotten for us. His outstanding contribution to the development of relations between our parties and states is timeless.

As in previous meetings at the highest level, so in our talks today we have continued the good traditions and conducted a wide ranging exchange of views in a friendly atmosphere. You rightly pointed out, dear Comrade Vlajkovic, that our present open, comradely talks serve to deepen relations of friendship and comprehensive between the GDR and SFRY and to fashion them increasingly closely and fruitfully. In this we stand on a solid foundation. We are united by the unwavering efforts to secure peace, a common philosophy, and an unshakable desire through the creation of socialism and communism to do everything for the well-being and happiness of our peoples.

The fruits of creative work benefit the peoples only in peace and only then are they permanent. In the 40th year after the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the end of World War II it is memorably apparent what a valuable possession peace is, and how necessary it is to defend and preserve it with all our strength. We will never forget the heroism and sacrifices with which the peoples of Yugoslavia fought for the end of the Hitler tyranny and for liberation. We will always hold them in honorable regard.

Today, the securing of peace is a task of existential significance for mankind. A nuclear catastrophe would mean self-destruction and must be prevented. All states, whether they possess nuclear weapons or not, have a prime interest in this. The most urgent need is to bring about an improvement in the international situation, to stop the arms race on earth, and not to allow the militarization of space.

Arms escalation, confrontation, and a striving for military superiority, characteristic of the policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, are increasingly drawing the world into the maelstrom of their dangers.

On the other hand, arms limitation and disarmament based on the principles of equality and equal security serve to revive detente between all states and peoples without exception. More weapons do not bring more security. This is particularly clear on our continent, where the most powerful military alliances of the present time immediately face one another.

As has been said repeatedly, the states of the Warsaw Pact are ready for the most radical steps to limit and liquidate every type of weapon. It is therefore clear that an agreement on the nonmilitarization of space is the only way to reduce nuclear weapons and ultimately all weapons. It is our sincere striving to reduce confrontation and reopen the path to detente. The proposals made by the Soviet Union offer real opportunities for this. The GDR strongly supports them and is making its contribution so that, through international cooperation, realistic and practical solutions for the existing problems of disarmament can be found.

As a constructive step in this direction, the GDR welcomed the moratorium on nuclear weapon explosions of all types announced by the Soviet Union to mark the 40th anniversary of the Hiroshima tragedy. The GDR also supports the proposals made by the Soviet Government to the United Nations to bring into being a world organization on the peaceful use of space.

We regard very highly the role of the nonaligned states, in whose ranks the SFRY occupies an honorable place, in the struggle to preserve peace and for a just international economic order.

Mankind's wish is not for a policy of "star wars," rather it wants peace, both on earth and in space. There is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence between states with different social orders, because either we will survive together or we will go down together. It is necessary to unite all forces of reason and realism against the danger of a nuclear holocaust.

The GDR has taken the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act as an occasion to reaffirm that adherence to this document and the principles anchored in it can contribute significantly to achieving an improvement in the international situation and to giving new impetus to the detente process. In accordance with this we also attach great importance to the Stockholm conference. We are in favor of carrying out concrete, substantive negotiations so that the military confrontation may be tangibly reduced and measures toward political and military trust-building in Europe will be achieved.

The people look with expectation toward the approaching Soviet-American summit meeting and also to the Geneva negotiations on the total complex of nuclear and space weapons. Positive results in the question that moves and concerns us all -- securing peace -- would be of great value.

It should, for example, be possible to reach understandings, and even better, agreements to end work on the creation of offensive space weapons and in this case to freeze nuclear arsenals at their current figure and types or to reduce them by half. It should be possible to agree to remove a considerable number of the strategic armaments from the combat stocks of the two sides and to dismantle them, and with immediate effect to station no nuclear weapons in countries where currently none exist. It should also be possible to agree not to build up stocks already stationed in other countries and to agree not to replace them with new ones.

Last, it is indispensable to reach an understanding now on the inadmissability of nuclear war. This would be a constructive position that would also be in accord with the interest of the people of the United States.

As you know, the GDR and CSSR have taken the initiative toward the FRG to propose state negotiations on an agreement to free or to keep their territories free from chemical weapons. We thing that this could be a concrete, practical, and verifiable partial step on the path to an all-European, and ultimately also to a worldwide ban on all chemical weapons. It would contribute to trust-building in Europe, to arms limitation and disarmament. There has already been great attention and much agreement with our proposal in international public opinion. It can only be hoped that the FRG Government will also consider the matter well and react to it correctly.

Yesterday, news agencies throughout the world broadcast reports of the criminal attack by Israeli military aricraft on facilities of the PLO in Tunisia. The GDR sharply condemns this new brutal act of aggression by Israel against the PLO and the sovereignty of Tunisia, which represents a further dangerous escalation in the Middle East conflict. The people and Government of the GDR affirm their full solidarity with the just cause of the Palestinian people and with the struggle of all Arab states affected by Israel's aggression.

The people of your country will soon be celebrating the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the SFRY.

In a historically short period under the leadership of the LCY significant results have been achieved in overcoming the backwardness left behind by the exploitative order and in the construction of socialism. We see with pleasure the fundamental changes that have taken place in all areas of social life. Our people have sincere regard for the great efforts of the working class and the other working people of Yugoslavia. We wish you further success with all our heart.

As for development in our country, we can note that it is characterized by political stability and economic dynamism. Social life in present weeks and months is marked by preparations for the 11th SED Congress, which will be held in April 1986. On the basis of what has been achieved so far, work is going on in town and country with great industry and personal commitment to create good starting points for the solution of the tasks that this party congress will decide for the coming years.

The proven course of the unity of economic and social policy, which we are continuing consistently, has a stimulating effect. The working people know that their great efforts to strengthen socialism also serve to secure peace and benefit the individual. We will continue to pursue this path in fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

We note with satisfaction that the relations between our two parties, states, and peoples are developing positively in all areas. They have their roots in the traditional common struggles of the German and Yugoslav working class against capitalist exploitation, fascism, and war.

Inspired by the courageous rising by the sailors in Kotor harbor against the imperialist war in 1918, the revolutionary German author Friedrich Wolf wrote the play "The Sailors of Cattaro," which strongly influenced the revolutionary struggle of the working class in Germany and beyond. Side-by-side, German and Yugoslav antifascists fought for Spain's freedom in the international brigades. In the struggle against fascist barbarism, which opened up the path for a socialist Yugoslavia, the peoples of Yugoslavia and their People's Liberation Army under the leadership of Comrade Josip Broz Tito wrote an immortal chapter in their history. The citizens of your country deported to the Nazi Reich courageously continued their resistance against the hated Hitler regime. In fascist concentration camps and prisons they proved their steadfastness and internationalist solidarity. German communists and antifascists, with weapons in hand, took part on Yugoslav soil in the liberation struggle against the common class enemy.

We are successfully continuing these traditions with the development of relations between our parties, states, and peoples today. We are constantly adding new facets to our cooperation, which is imbued with friendship.

The close and trusting cooperation between the SED and LCY proves itself as the reliable basis and inspirational strength for this. A significant impetus comes from this for the increasing number of contacts in all areas of social life of our countries.

As today's talks have confirmed, the economic, scientific-technical, and intellectual and cultural cooperation has advanced well in line with comprehensive and long-term agreements. With an increasing diversity of forms and methods of economic relators, the GDR and SFRY are achieving a notable level of trade. There have been pleasing results, capable of expansion, in specialization and cooperation both in production and in science and research. The growing exchange of artists and ensembles enriches the cultural life in our countries. All this brings increasing reciprocal benefits. We are in favor of continuing and expanding this path.

Allow me, dear friends and comrades, to express the conviction that the talks and meetings involved in my current visit will also give new stimulus to our comprehensive cooperation. They will serve our common striving to secure peace and will benefit our friendly allied peoples.

Meeting With Zarkovic

AU031651 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had talks with Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency and LCY Central Committee Presidium. Branislav Canak reports:

In talks between Vidoje Zarkovic and Erich Honecker, satisfaction was expressed with the development of good and friendly relations between the LCY and SED and the two countries, and readiness was expressed to further advance their relations comprehensively. Erich Honecker pointed out that these relations are based on the well-known principles established in talks and meetings with Presdient Tito. The party relations, Honecker said, are the core of cooperation in other fields, too. It was noted that differences in stands on some questions that are the result of specific social development and different international positions are not an obstacle to the development of friendly relations and equal cooperation. On the contrary, it was said, along with mutual respect, which characterizes the relations between the LCY and SED, that these differences are even an incentive to better understanding and to expanding not only party cooperation but also cooperation between the two countries.

Vidoje Zarkovic and Erich Honecker also exchanged views on the international situation, with a special reference to the situation and relations in the workers' and other progressive movements in the world. The world is now at a turning point, and the chief task of all the progressive forces and parties is the preservation of peace, Zarkovic and Honecker stressed. They also discussed current international economic questions. In this connection Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, particularly pointed out the deepening gap between the developed and developing countries, adding that the socialist countries, too, should engage more in alleviating the difficulties that face the underdeveloped countries. The defense of peace is the prerequisite of the struggle for socialism, and peace is being defended in all spheres of international relations, Vidoje Zarkovic stressed.

Vidoje Zarkovic gave a festive luncheon for Erich Honecker, the distinguished guest from the GDR. The program for the visit is that Eirch Honecker, GDR State Council chairman and SED Central Committee general secretary, will this afternoon receive Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and then continue the talks he began yesterday with Radovan Vlajkovic, SFRY Presidency president.

Honecker Toast to Zarkovic

LD031801 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1459 GMT 3 Oct

[Toast by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State council chairman, at a Belgrade luncheon given on 3 October by Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium]

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Oct (ADN) -- Allow me to express my sincere thanks for the hospitable reception and words of appreciation addressed to us.

The cordiality with which we were received in Socialist Yugoslavia reflects the firm friendship between our two parties, states and peoples. I am glad to have another opportunity to meet the leading representatives of the LCY. These meetings -- and here I share your view totally, dear Comrade Vidoje Zarkovic -- will give another impetus to the further deepening of our relations of friendship and comprehensive reception.

On the strength of today's cordial talks I would like to say that these links are based on joint communist ideals and goals and are characterized by the long traditions of the joint struggle of the most aware representatives of the German and Yugoslav working class.

In our party the memory is still alive of how, in November 1928, the comrades of the Communist Party of Germany gave active support in Dresden to the holding of the fourth Communist Party of Yugoslavia Congress. The solidarity of the German Communists with their Yugoslav class comrades, and the high regard for their struggle was also expressed in the "Joint Declaration of the KPD and KPJ" of 12 April 1941. In this it was stressed that the example of the Yugoslav peoples encouraged all peoples to resist German imperialism, and it was stressed that the ideals of German and Yugoslav youth could only be realized in the joint struggle against the common enemy, against captialist reaction.

Today, at our talks, I was in the fortunate position of handing over to you two documents to Hitler's Reich Chancellery written by Yugoslav workers calling for the liberation of Ernst Thaelmann in 1941. This emobdies the good traditions of the internationalist cooperation between Yugoslavia and the German communists. We can record good traditions in the development of relations between the GDR and SFRY. They are based on the lasting foundations and principles agreed on with our unforgettable comrade and friend, Josip Broz Tito, and have also been comprehensively expanded in the last few years.

Pleasing progress can also be noted in particular in the relations between the SED and the LCY. Our cooperation is marked by diverse regular contacts at all levels, and a lively exchange of experience and opinions. Significant stimuli for the development of many-sided relations between our peoples and states also emanates from this trustful cooperation between our parties.

Our exchange of views today confirmed that we should continue our internationalist efforts and the open, comradely, and constructive dialogue on all questions that jointly affect us, first place here doubtless being joint concern for the preservation of peace.

As a result of the course of confrontation and arms build-up of the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO, and through their attempts to achieve military superiority over socialism, the international situation has come to a dangerous head. The militarization of space aimed for by the U.S. Administration gives this danger new dimensions. For this reason it is all the more necessary to work decisively to improve the international situation, halt the arms race on earth, and prevent it in space. I and my entourage happily agree that all forces that are genuinely interested in peace should unite worldwide in order to bring about a revival of detente. It is our firm conviction that international relations must once more be made predictable.

The Helsinki Final Act, to which our two countries made an actual contribution, continues to offer a solid foundation for solving complicated international questions in the interest of strengthening peace, security, and cooperation.

You have rightly pointed out that the GDR and its leaders have taken initiatives to join together with all forces of reason and realism so that a nuclear inferno may be prevented and confrontation be replaced by detente. We are glad that we are both working along the same lines.

The recent new initiatives of the Soviet Union on the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments have our full support. They are in keeping with the wish of the peoples for detente, peaceful cooperation, a halt to the arms race on earth, and its prevention in space. In this context, I would like to express our high regard for the diverse efforts being undertaken by the nonaligned states in the struggle for the preservation of peace, for general and complete disarmament, and for security progress.

The communists of our two countries are entering a further important stage of social development. Their next party congresses will be held soon, and for you and for us they will mark out the path right into the next decade. We are approaching new tasks of socialist construction, the fulfillment of which will be to the benefit of our replies. We wish the Yugoslav Communists and all citizens of your country many new successes in the fulfillment of tasks in preparation for the 13th LCY Congress.

Let us raise our glasses and drink to:

- the all-comprehensive links between the SED and LCY.
- the further successful social development of the SFRY,
- the strengthening of peace and socialism,
- your health, esteemed Comrade Zarkovic, and the health of all Yugoslav friends and comrades present.

Arrival in Montenegro

AU041120 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman and SED Central Committee general secretary, arrived for a 1-day visit to Montenegro this morning. A formal welcome was arranged for the prominent quest at Titograd airport. Accompanied by his hosts, Erich Honecker was driven to the villa at Gorica where talks have opened on the possibilities of expanding economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation between the GDR and Montenegro.

DIZDAREVIC COMMENTS AT UN ON WORLD DEBT PROBLEM

LD031459 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0045 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] United Nations, 3 Oct (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, spoke in the Group of 77, which today started its 3-day session with the aim of coordinating its activity at this year's UN General Assembly session. Emphasizing debts as a political question, Dizdarevic said the developing world "today is confronted with devastating and paralazing consequences of the economic crisis."

"The courses of the imposed economic adjustments," Raid Dizdarevic stated, "do not lead to development and are not being implemented without all possible sacrifices." "Living standards are declining and more often this threatens the general stability of many developing countries."

He described the enormous burden of debts as a "concentrated expression of the existing inequalities, monopolies, and privileges."

The federal secretary said the debts have created an absurd situation in which financial assets are flowing out from the developing countries into the developed countries. "We are confronted with," he stressed, "one of the most topical problems of the world today, which has by far surpassed regional borders and has become a global political problem."

Referring back to today's discussion in the General Assembly, Raif Dizdarevic stated that the international community is becoming more and more aware of the dangers resulting from the debt problems. According to him, this debate has also confirmed that the problem cannot be tackled in the way it has so far been.

The federal secretary said nonaligned countries at the ministerial conference in Luanda have made several definite and real suggestions for equitable and long-term solutions of debtors' difficulties. Dizdarevic spoke in favor of reviving these proposals at today's meeting of the General Assembly, pointing out that Yugoslavia will support and actively take part in adopting special resolutions on debts.

He also spoke in favor of reviving a number of forgotten North-South dialogues, seeing in the presence of many statesmen at the UN jubilee celebration a favorable opportunity for such a dialogue and for the beginning of preparations to convene an international conference on money and development as soon as possible.

Giving the greatest significance to the activity of the developing countries' Group of 77, Raif Dizdarevic stressed that its "unity is a pledge of success". "This is even more necessary," he concluded, "in confronting challenges that have never been more dramatic or fateful."

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS BILL

LD031314 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1910 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 2 Oct (TANJUG) -- In the SFRY Assembly's Committee for the Issues of Underdeveloped Republics and Provinces, the first round of the harmonization of views on the "package" of the law on insufficiently developed republics and provinces began today. The discussion concerns the law on economically insufficiently developed republics and provinces for the 1986 to 1990 period. And even at the beginning there was no agreement. The stumbling block, only two articles -- as many as there are in the draft law -- concerned the criterion for assessing the degree of development of the republics and provinces. However, everybody agreed that it is necessary to adopt the law as soon as possible, though different formulations were put forward on that question.

In an amendment from Croatia, presented by Mihovil Jurisa, stress is laid on the need for the Federal Executive Council to propose criteria by the end of 1986 at the latest, while the SFRY Assembly should adopt them by the end of 1987 and they should be valid for the period after 1990. In the event this does not happen, the law that will be adopted should cease to be valid. The attitude of Slovenia was that criteria should be adopted by the end of 1986, while Serbia and Vojvodina believe that with the adoption of the medium-term plan for the country's development by the end of this year, the criteria should be made known.